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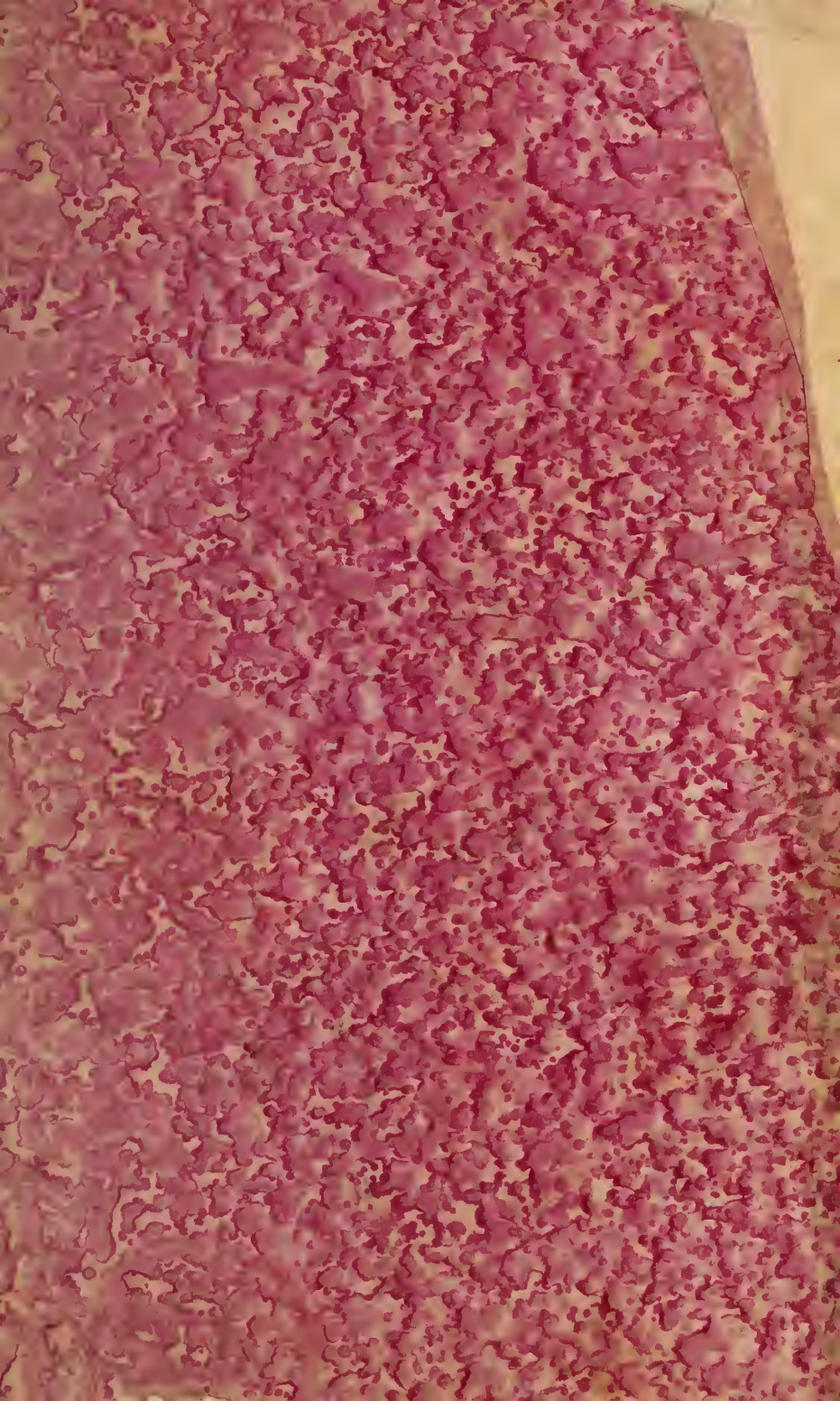
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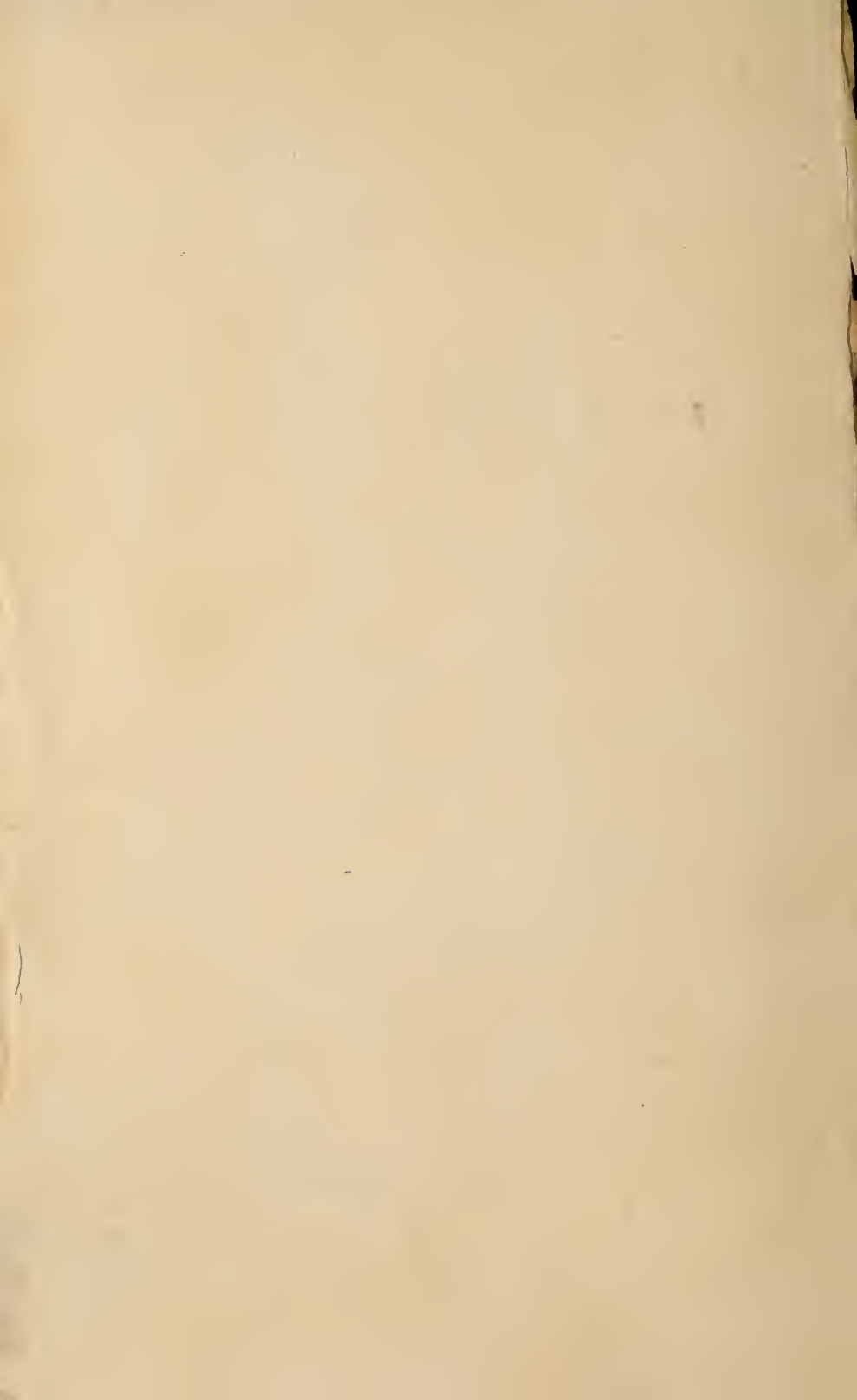
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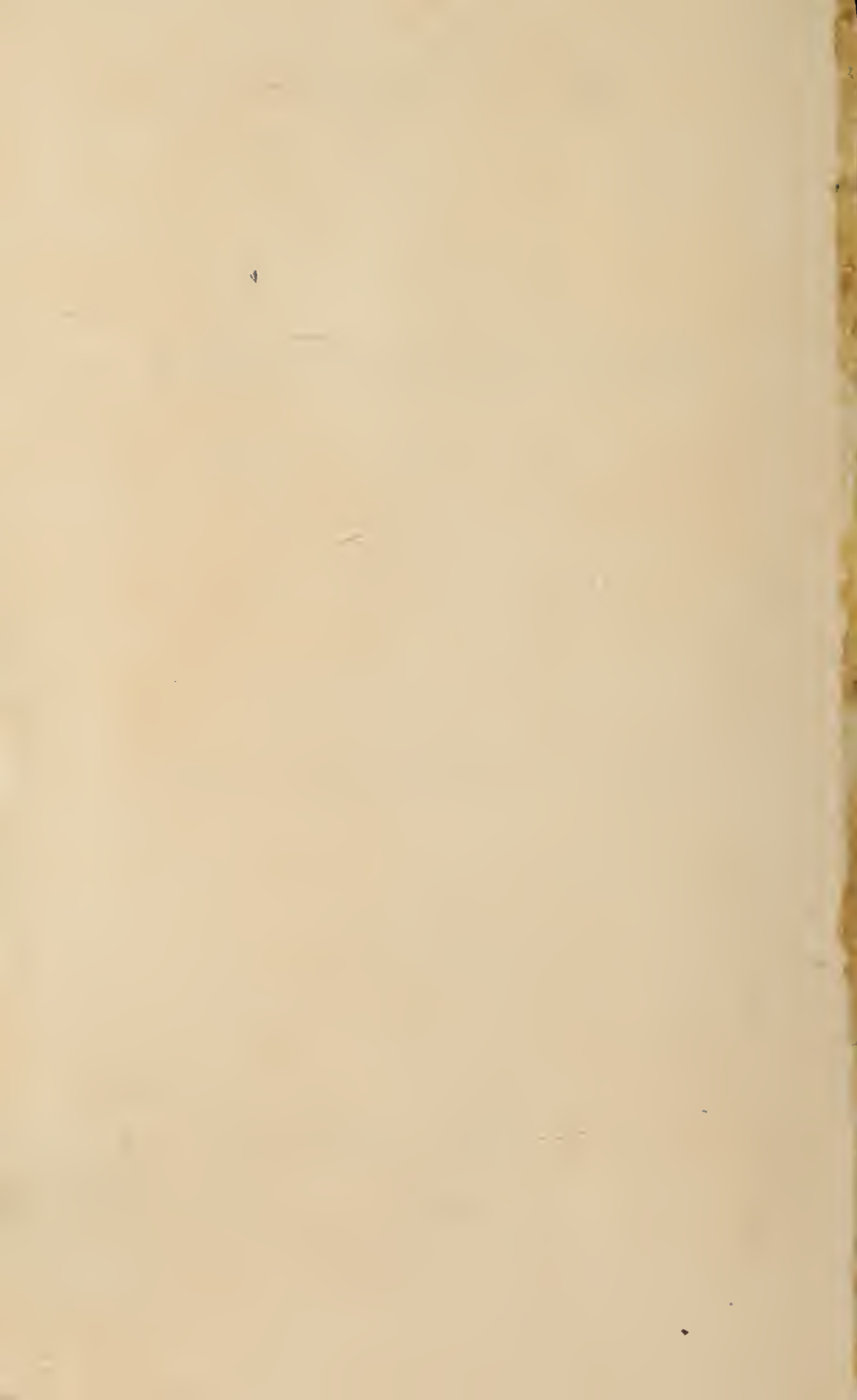
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

.....
1842.



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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XI.—APRIL, 1842.—No. 4.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a Review of Public Occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841. (Continued from page 132.)*

JANUARY 1st, 1836, the steamer Jardine left Lintin, at half past seven o'clock, A. M.; in three hours she arrived off Chuenpí, and a cannonading immediately commenced from the forts at the Bogue.

3d. The U. S. A. sloop-of-war Vincennes, captain Aulick, arrived from South America, the Sandwich and the Pellew islands.

10th. Public religious worship, which had been discontinued in the chapel of the E. I. Company, since the dissolution of the factory in 1834, was this day resumed. *Can. Reg.*, 12th Jan.

29th. Sir G. B. Robinson, chief superintendent, wrote a long letter to viscount Palmerston, in which he admits the desirableness of establishing the Commission in Canton, but believes it impossible to do so in an honorable and satisfactory manner, except by force of arms. He then proceeds to say :

“The events of some years past militate in no small degree against any rational hope that, without intimidation, and, I fear, ultimate resort to hostilities, a proper understanding could be established, although not a doubt can be entertained of the perfect success that must attend the adoption of vigorous and efficient measures on the part of the British government. The destruction of one or two forts, and the occupation of one of the islands in this neighborhood, so singularly adapted by nature, in every respect, for commercial purposes, would, I am positive, promptly produce upon this barbarous nation, arrogant in proportion to their ignorance, every effect we could desire, and at once and for ever place our trade and political relations with the empire on a respectable, safe, and becoming footing. But it is by no means my duty or intention to offer suggestions of this nature, save as the means of conveying my opinion of the perfect certainty of success, and the

immense advantages that would emanate therefrom, in the event of his majesty's government at any time deeming such a course advisable. On the contrary, my object is to point out the little necessity that exists for so total a change of policy, by the adoption of an alternative which now presents itself, for the almost imperceptible adjustment of existing difficulties, and the future management of affairs, as well as reduction in expense consequent upon this change in the nature of our establishment.

"The Chinese seem to have but one object; that is, to prevent our establishing ourselves permanently at Canton. It appears to me, then, injudicious and vain to persist in the endeavor to place ourselves completely in their power, and entirely under their control and thralldom, when the very locality of that place alone, renders our residence there almost incompatible with the duties we have to discharge, and exposes British merchants in a tenfold degree, to inconvenience and danger, arising from our collision with the mandarins. I conceive the principal object of maintaining a British authority in this country, is to exercise a salutary control over the safety, conduct, and perhaps property, of the king's subjects in China; to arbitrate and assist in the adjustment of disputes and differences; and to prevent the occurrence of actions or proceedings, whereby the natives of China may be wronged or aggrieved; or to the prejudice of that high national character and reputation, which it is so desirable to uphold and maintain, even for policy and interest alone.

"To these ends, a full and efficient control over the shipping is the main point; little else seems requisite. While that power is retained in our hands, and exercised when necessary, with judgment and discretion, little difficulty will exist in the management of other matters. No man can quit the country, or evade the fulfillment of just claims against him; and it cannot be doubted that the knowledge of our ability effectually to interpose our lawful authority, will check those evils which might be expected to result from the total absence of any officer of his majesty's government, unconnected with trade, unbiased by party feelings, and ever vigilant over the safety, welfare, and bearing of the king's subjects. Feeling somewhat doubtful how far my residence at this anchorage, on board this little vessel of seventy-four tons, in conformity to the public notice under date November 21, would answer the expectations I had long since formed of its utility and advantage, and being uncertain in what manner the Chinese would view the change of position I had assumed, trifling as it is, I delayed this dispatch until the present period when the season is well advanced, and I am competent to speak with confidence and truth on the efficient means I here possess to discharge at least a most important part of my duty. In this place I shall not enter into any argument on the mischiefs attendant upon that disunion and opposition which I fear inevitably results from the existence of a Council or Board of three or more persons, but under the impression that the management of affairs would devolve infinitely better on a single individual, whose views and proceedings, not liable to opposition and counteraction, could be carried into effect on his whole and sole responsibility, I submit, with all due deference, that he should reside on board some vessel in the vicinity of the shipping, completely out of the power, and free from the restraints, of the Chinese. His situation should be central, for general communication, and his means of locomotion entirely unshackled. To effect this, and to afford him a comfortable habitation, I would suggest the purchase or hire of a small merchant vessel. (about 200 tons,) capable of accommodation for the

chief superintendent, a secretary to his office in the event of death or absence, and one or two clerks; sufficient room for a master and crew of about twelve good steady seamen, two of whom might be sworn in as constables, to act as occasion required. Room might also be found for a medical man, whose presence in a large fleet is of the greatest advantage, and a space for the reception of a person under arrest, or whom it may be desirable to take out of his ship. The expense attendant upon such an establishment would be trifling indeed, compared with that of the present Commission, if permanently fixed at Canton, or elsewhere, and its utility and efficacy in my opinion beyond all calculation."—*Corresp.* pages 114, 115,

February 4th. The first quarterly report of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton was published by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

5th. The chief superintendent of British trade wrote the following to viscount Palmerston, respecting the traffic in opium, then in an "increasing and flourishing condition."

"I see no grounds to apprehend the occurrence of any fearful events on the northeast coast, nor can I learn what new danger exists. I am assured, from the best authority, that the scuffles between different parties of smugglers and mandarins, alike engaged and competing in the traffic, are not more serious, or frequent than in this province. In no case have Europeans been engaged in any kind of conflict or affray; and while this increasing and lucrative trade is in the hands of the parties whose vital interests are so totally dependent on its safety and continuance, and by whose prudence and integrity it has been cherished and brought into its present increasing and flourishing condition, I think little apprehension may be entertained of dangers emanating from imprudence on their part. Should any unfortunate catastrophe take place, what would our position at Canton entail upon us but responsibility and jeopardy? from which we are now free. On the question of 'Smuggling Opium,' I will not enter in this place, though, indeed, smuggling carried on actually in the government boats can hardly be termed such. Whenever his majesty's government direct us to prevent British vessels engaging in the traffic, we can enforce any order to that effect; but a more certain method would be to prohibit the growth of the poppy and manufacture of opium in British India; and if British ships are in the habit of committing irregularities and crimes, it seems doubly necessary to exercise a salutary control over them by the presence of an authority at Lintin."—*Corresp.* p. 119.

8th. This morning, the ground in Canton was covered with a fleece of snow, nearly two inches deep.

The chief superintendent informed his government that the second superintendent captain Elliot, while at Whampoa, on account of the Argyle's boat, had concerted measures for proceeding with two armed vessels to recapture the crew. *Corresp.* p. 120.

15th. His excellency 'Pang Tingehing, new governor of the provinces, made his entrance into Canton.

22d. Mr. Innes brought to the notice of the chief superintendent the fact of samples of his goods lost from the Orwell being in the

possession of an attendant officer at the custom-house in Canton; this fact was corroborated by another, that no sample of the goods, which were of a new pattern in regard to their color, had previously been sold in China. *Corresp.* p. 124.

March 14th. Captain Elliot addressed a communication to the foreign office, on the subject of opening communications with the Chinese authorities in Canton. The following is an extract.

"It had long seemed to me, that the arrival of the new viceroy at Canton would furnish us an occasion for the re-opening of our communications with the provincial authorities, by the only channel which, I am well persuaded, will ever open out to us at once, without a very hazardous and a very needless struggle.

"Being at Canton, and conforming heartily to the spirit of our cautious and conciliatory instructions, I see every day more reason to believe, that without much address upon our parts, and in short, by the mere force of circumstances, we should soon come to make ourselves so useful to the native authorities, as to lead them (gradually and silently indeed, but surely) not only to admit, but to court direct communication with us. In China, to keep things quiet is the best evidence as well as the whole end of successful administration: as soon as the viceroy found out that we were sincere allies with them in that object, he would sedulously cultivate our friendliness."—*Corresp.* p. 136.

During this month the fort above Howqua's Folly, sometimes called *Napier's fort*, was commenced, with a view to prevent Europeans from approaching the provincial city in their men of war.

April 18th. Under this date, sir G. B. Robinson wrote to viscount Palmerston, and closed his communication with the following paragraph:

"There remains, therefore, no alternative but a continuance in my present quiescent line of policy, until I am in possession of definite instructions from your lordship as to our future measures. I have only to observe, that I persevere in my course, simply because all has proceeded well and successfully during its operation; and I consider, that so long as that is the case, I am best fulfilling the duties of my office."—*Corresp.* p. 131.

May 12th. The new commissioner of customs, Wan, arrived from Peking, and was received with the usual honors.

23th. By a letter of this date from viscount Palmerston, the powers of the superintendents of British trade in China are extended so as to include Lintin and Macao. *Corresp.* p. 111.

June 6th. Viscount Palmerston, having been informed of Mr. Innes' intention to procure redress for sundry goods, by acts of reprisal against the Chinese trade, instructs the superintendent to prevent his so doing by all legal means, considering that Mr. Innes' intentions could not be too strongly condemned, since if they were carried into execution, they would have rendered him liable to the penalties of piracy. *Corresp.* p. 112.

7th. H. B. M. government refuse to authorize the permanent residence of the Commission at Lintin. With a view to economy, the government also signify its determination to abolish the office and salary of chief superintendent. In concluding his dispatch of this date to sir G. B. Robinson, viscount Palmerston writes :

"In communicating to you this decision, I have at the same time to inform you, that your functions will cease from date of the receipt of this dispatch. You will make over to captain Elliot all the archives of the Commission ; which will, of course, include copies of every dispatch and its inclosures, which you have addressed to this department during the period you have acted as chief superintendent."—*Corresp.* p. 114.

14th. Viscount Palmerston wrote to captain Elliot, and referring to that of the 7th says, "you will, from the date of the receipt of this dispatch consider yourself as the *chief of the commission.*" *Corresp.* p. 119.

July 22d. Captain Elliot having, in the preceding December, advised that the commander of the steamboat Jardine should be enjoined, on the king's authority, not to proceed up the river to Canton, viscount Palmerston thus remarks thereon :

"I think it necessary to recommend to you great caution in interfering in such a manner with the undertakings of British merchants. In the present state of our relations with China, it is especially incumbent upon you, while you do all that lies in your power to avoid giving just cause of offense to the Chinese authorities, to be at the same time very careful not to assume a greater degree of authority over British subjects in China than that which you in reality possess." *Corresp.* p. 121.

The following is another extract, under the same date, from a letter to captain Elliot from his government.

"I have to observe to you that it does not appear to his majesty's government, that it would be expedient that you should attempt to re-open communications with the viceroy through the hong-merchants ; but, on the contrary, it is desirable that you should decline every proposition to revive official communications through that channel, whatever may be the quarter from whence such propositions may come. It might be very suitable for the servants of the East India Company, themselves an association of merchants, to communicate with the authorities of China through the merchants of the hong ; but the superintendents are officers of the king, and as such can properly communicate with none but officers of the Chinese government. This is a point upon which you should insist ; and I have therefore to instruct you, if any attempt should be made by the hong-merchants to enter into communication with you upon matters of public business, to express your regret that you are not at liberty to receive any such communications, except from the viceroy direct, through some responsible officer of the Chinese government. I have to add, that his majesty's government do not deem it expedient that you should give to your written communications with the Chinese government, the name of *Petitions.*"—*Corresp.* p. 123.

27th. Captain Elliot wrote to the foreign office respecting the memorable memorial to legalize the introduction of opium. This change of means in the action of the government he did not regard as an index of "any change in the principles of its policy," which seeks the smallest possible amount of foreign intercourse, consistent with the active pursuit of trade, always anxious to avoid such difficulties with foreigners as might furnish their governments "with a pretext for interference." He considered the measure of legalization as designed to overthrow the trade at Lintiu and on the coast, and to concentrate it at Canton through the hong-merchants. He says it is "a confusion of terms to call the opium trade a smuggling trade; it was formerly a prohibited trade, but there was no part of the trade of this country which had the more active support of the local authorities." In his mind, it was the visits of Mr. Gordon to the tea plantations, and the distribution of tracts along the coast by Mr. Gutzlaff and others, rather than the traffic in opium, that produced this change. He thus concludes his observations :

"This state paper is a public confession that the Chinese cannot do without our opium, and that being the case, the regulation of the manner of its introduction in such wise as will render it least mischievous to their policy of foreign exclusion, is no doubt a skillful measure, but I greatly question its efficacy. It has been delayed too long. The officers and the people have been accustomed to the feeling that the government is at once false and feeble. Sooner or later the feeling of independence, which the peculiar mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to grave difficulties. A long course of impunity will beget hardihood, and at last some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be terrified and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence, that will make any choice but armed interference impossible to our own government. The immediate effect of the legalization of the opium, will be, I should suppose, to stimulate production at Bengal; there is some notion here that it will encourage the growth of the poppy in China, and that home-produced opium will thrust out our own market; eventually perhaps it may, but results of that kind are of slow growth."—*Corresp.* p. 138.

A translation of this paper, of Heu Naetse with a few remarks respecting it, will be found in vol. V., p. 138, &c.

29th. Imperial envoys, some time engaged on special criminal cases in Canton, left the provincial city for Peking.

August 1st. A severe gale was experienced on the river at Canton, but little damage was occasioned thereby. On the coast the gale was severe.

6th. The hong-merchants advertise the foreign merchants that, as soon as the opium becomes dutiable, there will be no longer any need for receiving ships at Lintiu.

11th. Archdeacon Dealtry, of Calcutta, published a series of remarks, written by a British merchant in Canton, condemnatory of the traffic in opium. Vol. V., p. 297.

The governor of Canton, sometime during this month, made an address by memorial to the throne, asking for money to repair and strengthen the forts at the Bogue.

September 7th. The governor and lieutenant-governor of Canton sent up a report to the emperor, containing drafts of sundry regulations made in reference to the proposal to sanction the importation of opium. Vol. V., p. 259.

14th. The honorable W. Fox Strangways addressed to captain Elliot the following note from the foreign office.

"Sir,—I am directed by viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Portuguese governor of Macao, the accompanying letter, under flying seal, addressed to his excellency by his government containing instructions as to the conduct he should pursue in all matters in which the superintendents of British trade in China may have occasion to address themselves to his excellency, on subjects relating to the discharge of their official duties: these instructions are sent to his excellency in consequence of the representation of his majesty's government to that of Portugal, of the circumstances stated in sir G. Robinson's dispatch of the 23d of November, 1835.

—*Corresp.* p. 123. "I am, &c., (Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS."

22d. The first report of the British Seamen's hospital in China, was published, with general rules of the institution. Vol. V., p. 274.

23th. The Morrison Education Society, for the promotion of education among the Chinese, was organized.

October. During this month memorials, counter to that for the legalization of opium, were presented, by Chú Tsun, Hii Kiú, and others. Vol. V., p. 390.

10th. Captain Elliot addressed a letter to the foreign office, from which the following is an extract.

"We are in expectation of soon receiving the final orders from Peking for the legalization of the opium. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable measure which has been taken in respect to the foreign trade, since the accession of this dynasty, when the ports on the coast were closed, and it has been preface'd by a series of reports to the emperor, strikingly worthy of attention. They incline me to believe, that it wants but caution and steadiness to secure, at no very distant date, very important relaxations."—*Corresp.* p. 138.

13th. Sir G. B. Robinson sent a communication to viscount Palmerston, from which the following is an extract.

"Nothing but decided measures will, at the present period, induce the local Chinese government to admit or tolerate the resort to, or residence at Canton of an officer of his majesty's government on a becoming footing (and unless he be so placed, his presence must prove a source of evil instead of good), as they

have the sagacity to foresee the endless embarrassment certain to emanate therefrom, but they will tacitly sanction, or perhaps avail themselves of the full exercise of his functions and authority without the river, and I am confident, appeal to him in any extreme case of difficulty or aggression on the part of his countrymen, thereby at once yielding a point of contention which it seems to me idle to urge."—*Corresp.* p. 135.

November 8th. Regarding the goods lost by Mr. Innes, viscount Palmerston wrote to captain Elliot.

"The dispatch of sir George Robinson of the 20th of November, 1835, relative to the case of Mr. Innes, together with the various minutes and other papers connected with it, which have been transmitted home by the superintendents, have received the most careful consideration of his majesty's government, and their legal advisers.

"It appears from these papers, that Mr. Innes, a British merchant resident at Canton, had employed a pilot named Acha, to transfer some goods from the ship *Orwell*, while passing up from Lintin to Canton, to another vessel at Lintin bound for Manila; that the pilot Acha, instead of proceeding with the goods to the other vessel, was conveying them up the Canton river, when his boat and the goods were seized by the Chinese custom-house officers, near the Bocca Tigris, for a breach of the Chinese revenue laws; it being considered that he was attempting to smuggle the merchandise within the entrance of the port of Canton; that Mr. Innes conceiving himself to be wronged by the acts of the pilot and of the custom-house officers, had petitioned the governor of Canton for redress; and that, upon experiencing delay in obtaining the restitution of his goods, he had notified to the governor his determination to procure redress for himself by acts of reprisal against the Chinese trade; but that he had consented to abstain from his meditated hostilities, upon receiving from the superintendents a pledge, that his case should be submitted to the consideration of his majesty's government; and that the recovery of his property should be made the subject of a demand on the Chinese authorities, on the first occasion of the superintendents coming in formal contact with those authorities.

"You have already been informed, by my dispatch of June 6th, addressed to sir George Robinson, that the papers connected with this transaction were under the consideration of the law officers of the crown. The report which I have now received from the law officers, fully confirms the opinion which I expressed in that dispatch, that the acts threatened by Mr. Innes, would, if carried into effect, amount to piracy. I have therefore to instruct you to communicate to Mr. Innes the opinion of his majesty's legal advisers, with regard to the intention which Mr. Innes had announced, and to express the conviction of his majesty's government, that he will abandon all intention of having recourse to proceedings which high legal authorities have declared would amount to piracy. You will further inform Mr. Innes, that if the contrary should unfortunately happen, and if he should persist in carrying his former intentions into execution, he will be abandoned by the British government to the fate which such a course will probably bring upon him; and further, that the commander of any of his majesty's ships which may fall in with him, will be bound to act towards him as the naval instructions require commanders of his majesty's ships of war to act towards pirates whom they may meet:

“With respect to your representations to the Chinese authorities, with a view to obtain the restitution of Mr. Innes’ property, you will conform yourself to the instructions contained in the latter part of my dispatch to sir George Robinson. I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.”

---*Corresp.* p. 126.

Under the same date and from the same source—the foreign office—another communication was addressed to captain Elliot, relative to a claim preferred by Messrs. Turner & Co. of Canton against Mr. Arthur Saunders Keating for a balance of \$300 freight. The reader will find the case given in detail on page 127, *et seq.* of the Blue Book.

Captain Elliot is recommended to confine his interference, “when called for, as much as possible to friendly suggestion and advice to the parties concerned.” The only power exercised by the supercargoes of the E. I. Company, “was that of removing unlicensed persons; but as no license from his majesty is now necessary to enable his majesty’s subjects to trade with or reside in China, such power of expulsion has altogether ceased to exist with respect to China.” *Corresp.* p. 129.

By another dispatch of this date, the office of the third superintendent was abolished, and a deputy superintendent appointed in his stead with a salary of 1500*l.* instead of 2000*l.* per annum; the salary of the surgeon was reduced from 1500*l.* to 1000*l.* per annum; that of the secretary and treasurer from 1500*l.* to 800*l.*; and that of Chinese secretary and interpreter from 1300*l.* to 1000*l.* The assistant surgeon’s office was abolished; and the sum for contingent expenses reduced from 5000*l.* to 2500*l.*

9*th.* The constitution of the Morrison Education Society was adopted, and its officers elected. Vol. V., p. 375.

10*th.* Foreign merchants address the governor of Canton, asking for permission to export raw silk freely, by paying only the proper duties. This was refused. *Can. Reg.*, 8*th Nov.*

November 3*d.* By an edict from the governor of Canton, the passage boats on the river were required, on passing the Bogue, to report themselves for examination.

5*th.* The following edict, from the Canton Register of Nov. 22*d.*, is a specimen of the style in which the far-traveled foreigners are annually proclaimed to the native community in Canton.

“Tang, a president of the Board of War, member of the Censorate, governor of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, &c.; and Wán, controller-general of the customs at the port of Canton, issue hereby strict prohibitory orders.

“Whereas—as the words and speech and written language of the various foreigners who come hither to trade are different from those of China, the cere-

monies, laws, prohibitions, and orders of the celestial dynasty they cannot very easily understand; on this account the security-merchants and linguists are ordered to lord over and manage their trade; it is their duty to give unceasing instructions, suppress their pride and profligacy, that their hearts may be changed and themselves renovated; and, moved with gladness, dwell long in peace and obtain profit; each confining himself to his own station and employment. And the security merchants should be careful to preserve their respectability on account of their estates and families, and conduct their trade on just principles, without fraud or falsehood, then will men from afar put confidence in them.

“Now we have inquired and found that formerly some of the hong-merchants were lawless and shameless; and when foreigners came to Canton and lived in their factories, the avaricious amongst the hong-merchants hit upon a hundred plans to pay their court to them; some previously bought youths to be their domestic attendants; or they invited women from the boats to lodge with them in their factories; which was not only injurious to our native manners and customs, but gave occasion for much apprehension that some serious disturbances might occur.—At present, the foreign ships successively enter the port, and we have real apprehensions that there are some lawless ones amongst the hong-merchants, who still follow the old courses. Besides issuing secret orders to examine and seize, it is proper that we prepare strict prohibitions, as follows. The security-merchants and linguists are hereby ordered, as well as the police, patroles, and constables, to fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth, it is necessary you should all have regard to your characters, and thoroughly reform your former faults. All the foreigners dwell in the rear of the hongs, near the river; near there the tánkíá and other small boats are not allowed to remain; and the foreigners in their journeys, between the provincial city and Whampoa, are not allowed to seek for and hire the tánkíá people, nor go on board the other small boats. The foreigners are allowed to bring their own servants and attendants, originally they were not permitted to hire the people of the Inner Land. If they (the merchants and linguists) dare, as hitherto, to hire for the foreigners native servants and youths of tender age, and seduce them to spend the night, drinking, &c., in the river boats, or bring in loose women during the night into their factories,—when they are seized by the police, &c., or even should we hear only of such conduct, the lawless foreigners, as well as the security-merchants and linguists, shall be delivered over to the district magistrates, and punished with the utmost severity of the law. And if the local police and constables receive bribes and connive with the foreigners, when once their delinquency is heard of, they shall be first punished by wearing the wooden collar for a month, and then taken to the public offices and bamboosed. We, the governor and hoppo, have a firm grasp of the laws, decidedly we will not show the least favor. All should tremblingly obey, and truly not try experiments with the laws. A special edict. Táu kwáng, 16th year, 9th moon, 27th day.” (Nov. 5th, 1836)

22d. A public meeting was this day held in Canton, for adopting measures relative to erecting a tribute to the memory of the late captain Horsburgh. *Can. Reg.* p 198.

23d. Several foreign merchants, charged with being engaged in the opium trade were ordered, in virtue of an imperial edict, to leave Canton within the period of half a month. Vol. V., p 466.

28th. Sir G. B. Robinson, in the absence of any dispatches relative to his "quiescent course of policy," declared his intention to persevere therein. *Corresp.* p. 135.

Mr. H. Holgate was appointed to succeed to the charge of the British Seaman's hospital at Whampoa.

A General Chamber of Commerce was formed in Canton, at a public meeting held this 28th of November.

December 13th. The orders for the expulsion of foreigners from Canton repeated, in an edict addressed to the hong-merchants. Vol. V., p. 467.

14th. With the following note we close sir G. B. Robinson's official correspondence; it was written at Macao under this date, and addressed to viscount Palmerston :

"My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from your lordship, per ship Neptune, announcing the abolition of the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, and directing me to make over the archives and other documents of this establishment, to capt. Elliot, R. N. The commander of the ship Eleanor, being actually in attendance at my office, at the moment of their arrival, for the purpose of signing his manifests and receiving a port-clearance, I have no time to add more, than that these instructions will be carried into effect this day, and that I shall further have the honor of addressing your lordship, by ships shortly about to sail for England.

—*Corresp.* p. 136. "I have, &c., (Signed) GEORGE B. ROBINSON."

On the same day, captain Elliot, as chief superintendent, thus wrote to the same.

"By a ship upon the point of sailing, I have the honor to acknowledge your lordship's dispatch of June 15th of this year, to my address, accompanying dispatches from May 28th to June 15th, to the address of sir George Robinson.

"In conformity with these instructions, I have this day assumed the chief place in the Commission. And with the expression of my thanks to your lordship, I beg to convey my assurance, that I shall endeavor to justify the appointment, by a steady determination faithfully to discharge the duties intrusted to me. I apply myself to that purpose with a strong persuasion, that a conciliatory disposition to respect the usages, and above all, to refrain from shocking the prejudices of this government, is the course at once most consonant with the magnanimity of the British nation, and with the substantial interests at stake, in the maintenance of peaceful commercial relations with this empire. Being thus impressed, my lord, I hope it will be a source neither of surprise nor dissatisfaction to you to learn, that I do not propose to protract the actual interruption of our public communications, upon the ground that we have a right to a direct official communication with the viceroy. I will only add, that the very remarkable movements of this government in respect to the foreign trade, actually in agitation, and the critical state of uncertainty in which the results still remain, furnish me a strong additional motive for desiring to place myself at Canton as soon as possible.

“The manner in which I propose to re-open the communications with the viceroy, as the Select Committee was accustomed to conduct them, shall form the subject of an early dispatch to your lordship.”—*Corresp.* p. 139.

On the same day, the 14th of December, he addressed the following communication to the governor of Canton :

“The undersigned has the honor most respectfully to announce to his excellency the governor of the two provinces, that he has this day received dispatches from the English government, appointing him to the station of chief English authority in China. In the actual condition of circumstances, with no English authority at Canton, and with great numbers of English ships in the river, having on board many hundreds of seafaring persons, and others little acquainted with the laws and customs of this empire, the undersigned believes his excellency will be of opinion, that he should be permitted to repair to Canton, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of fulfilling the duties confided to his management. The undersigned has, therefore, the honor to request, that his excellency will be pleased to issue orders to furnish him a passport to proceed to the provincial city. In using his most earnest efforts to maintain and promote the good understanding which has so long and so happily subsisted between this ancient and great empire and his own distant country, the undersigned can assure his excellency, that he is only conforming to the strong instructions of his own government. The undersigned hopes he may permit himself to observe, in this place, that no task could be more agreeable to his own disposition, than the duty of diligently seconding these wise objects, by the sincerest personal desire to conciliate the goodwill of his excellency. The undersigned has once more to offer his excellency the sentiments of his most profound respect, and will conclude with the expression of an ardent hope, that his excellency’s administration of these provinces may be long and prosperous.

—*Corresp.* p. 142. (Signed) “CHARLES ELLIOT, *Senior Superintendent.*”

This address was accompanied by a short note to Howqua, senior hong-merchant; and under an envelop to him, was confided to the care of Messrs. Astell, Clarke, Jardine, and Dent; these gentlemen were requested to arrange a meeting with Howqua, and to deliver the governor’s address to him. Four members of the Commission were to accompany captain Elliot to Canton.

22d. The address was duly forwarded and received by his excellency the governor, who, after noticing its reception and quoting it, thus proceeds :

“On the receipt of the above, I made examination, and find that since the English nation has had commercial intercourse here, it has, hitherto, established a Company, and appointed a chief, second, third, and fourth supracargoes to come to Canton, and manage the trade. The foreign ships of the Company successively reached Canton on the 7th and 8th months of every year; and their cargoes having been changed, left the port and returned home in the course of the 12th month, and of the 1st and 2d months of the following year. After the departure of all the foreign Company’s ships out of the port, the chief supracargoes of the Company, and all the foreign merchants of the said nation, requested per-

mits to proceed to Macao and reside there. Then in the 7th and 8th months, when the merchant ships of the said nation again reached Canton, the chief *supracargo* and the others, requested permits to repair again to the provincial city, to transact the affairs of trade. This, the former mode of practice, continued for a long period to be the unvarying rule.

“Not long since, in consequence of the dissolution of the Company, and the non-arrival of the chief *supracargo*, owing to which a man was wanting to take the general direction of these affairs, my predecessor in this government addressed a memorial to the throne, and received the following imperial edict, ‘That he should immediately command the *hong*-merchants to direct the private merchants to send home a letter, calling for the re-appointment of a chief *supracargo*, to repair hither to superintend the affairs of commerce, in order that the old ordinances might be complied with. Respect this! In respectful obedience hereto, my predecessor issued directions, and also commanded that a barbarian eye [or headman] should not be again sent. This is on record.

“Now, the said foreigner, Elliot, having addressed to me the above-cited information, it is doubtless my duty to report the same to the throne, for instructions how to act. But in the petition, I observe, that the said foreigner designates himself ‘an officer from afar,’ which appears like the designation of a foreign eye, and is not at all that of a chief *supracargo*. This being wholly inconsistent with the mode in which things were heretofore conducted, and the following points not having been at all distinctly stated by him, it becomes highly important to inquire, before acting, whether, in consequence of the dissolution of the said Company, the said nation has made a change in her regulations? What office the said foreigner actually holds at present from the said nation? Whether his object in coming to Canton is in truth merely to control the several unconnected merchants: and if he is not at all to transact commercial business? And lastly, whether the dispatches which he states that he has received from home, are sent by the said nation’s king or not?

“To make these inquiries, I send, as my deputy, Cháng Sing, magistrate of the district Yángshán; I send also the sub-prefect stationed at Macao, and the magistrate of the district Híangshán. I, furthermore, issue this order to the senior merchants, requiring them on receipt hereof, as soon as possible to take their departure; and, in instant obedience hereto, to proceed speedily to Macao, that in the suite of my deputy, and of the local territorial officers abovenamed, they may investigate these particulars, viz.:—What office the said foreigner, Elliot, now holds from the said nation? In what respects he would come to Canton to superintend the foreign merchants? Why a chief *supracargo* does not come from the said nation, in place of a foreign eye being sent? Whether he has really received written credentials from the said nation’s king? Whether he has any ulterior aim? And what is the number of individuals in his suite? On all these points the real facts must be speedily made [known] to me, that I may examine and decide accordingly.

“If, on examination, no covert purpose appear, then let orders be immediately enjoined on the said foreigner to reside for a time at Macao, and wait there till I, the governor, shall have sent in a memorial to the great emperor. And as soon as I shall learn his majesty’s gracious pleasure, I will then address a communication to the superintendent of maritime customs, calling on him to grant a pass.

port for the said foreigners to come up to Canton, and oversee matters. When he thus comes up, he must comply with the old regulations, having a residence at Canton and another at Macao, and coming and going at the regular seasons. This is a law and ordinance of the celestial empire. The phrasology and subject-matter of the said foreigner's address are reverential and submissive. It seems that he understands matters, and he will, therefore, doubtless be implicitly obedient in all things. During the residence of the said foreigner, for the present, at Macao, the local officers should still keep a diligent and faithful watch on him, day and night; and they must not allow the said foreigner to presume to leave Macao a single step, or to hold any communication or intercourse with people unconcerned. This is of the utmost importance. With trembling anxiety obey this, and oppose it not. A special order." (Dec. 22d, 1836.)—*Corresp.* pp. 144, 145.

28th. Captain Elliot again addressed the governor, expressing the satisfaction he had felt in giving replies to the officers deputed by his excellency, and signifying his determination to remain at Macao until the emperor's pleasure should be known.

30th. Captain Elliot in a long letter under this date, to viscount Palmerston, thus describes what he had done and purposed to do.

"My Lord,—In my dispatch to your lordship of the 14th instant, I had the honor to state, that I should endeavor to open the communications with the provincial authorities forthwith; and that I should take an early opportunity to make known to your lordship the means by which I hoped to accomplish that object. I perceived that the recent arrival of your lordship's dispatches would afford me a favorable pretext for addressing myself to the governor of the two provinces; and I was mindful that any delay in the communication of my appointment, might hereafter be construed into a point of a very suspicious nature, extremely difficult of satisfactory explanation; I lost no time, therefore, in drafting the accompanying note to his excellency.

"Another reason, too, had always presented itself to me, in recommendation of this prompt application to the governor. It seemed that a communication forwarded on the very recent receipt of instructions from his majesty's government, would of itself be a state of circumstances well calculated to dispose the governor to lend a reasonable attention to moderate and unsuspecting overtures, respectfully submitted for his excellency's adoption.

"The translation of this paper was sealed up and directed in the same form in which the Select Committee of supracargoes had been accustomed to superscribe documents to the governor's address. In other words, the superscription bore the Chinese character *Pin*, carrying in our language the signification of 'an address from an inferior to a superior.' It was then placed in an open envelop to the address of the senior hong-merchant, and the whole inclosure was transmitted with the accompanying confidential letter to the agents of the East India Company at Canton, and to two members of the principal British firms at that place. These gentlemen were selected as being the most proper persons through whom the first declaration of my appointment and official character might be made, with a view to the sufficient formal authenticity of the fact. Upon the morning of the 25th instant, I had the satisfaction to receive an official communication from the gentlemen to whom my address had been confided, covering an edict from the governor in reply to it, together with a note from Howqua.

“Your lordship will observe by the governor’s edict, that he has required me to remain at Macao pending instructions from his imperial majesty; and further, that his excellency commands certain officers and hong-merchants to visit me here for the purpose of clearing up some doubts which had presented themselves to his mind, as to the nature of my appointment, and the duties I am to perform. The opinion I have formed of the tenor of his excellency’s edict, (which it is material to observe, carefully abstains from all notice of the events in 1834,) is, that the provincial government, and probably the court, would be well content to feel reassured in respect to the sentiments of his majesty’s government upon those matters; and I have no doubt there is a disposition to draw to a close the present hazardous interruption of responsible communication and supervision at Canton.

“I would in this place take the liberty to remark to your lordship, that in the consideration of Chinese official papers, with a view to the detection of their real spirit, it has always seemed to me to be a point of principal moment, to weigh the effect of any distinctly promised course of action, and to attach a very subordinate degree of importance to their mere phraseology. I would by no means be supposed to think that I hold the consideration of the language to be without use for the due estimation of the intentions or dispositions of this government, but I certainly am of opinion that it will always be found to be a sounder course steadily to look at the portions material of those instruments, and to draw our conclusions from these, than from the manner in which it is the custom of these people to dress or to cover up their purposes.

“Testing the governor’s edict by this principle, I would say that if his excellency had informed me I must abide at Macao, without making a distinct specification of a line of proceeding upon his own part, I should have concluded that it was determined to adhere rigidly to the rule that the chief must be a trading chief. But coupled with the declaration, that the chief ought to be a trading chief, and that I must remain here for the present, the governor signifies with great plainness, not only that he knows I am not a trading chief, but that he will seek the imperial sanction to let me proceed to Canton; and in order to leave me in little doubt that this application will be successful, he describes the steps he will take till that sanction arrives. This, in my manner of considering the matter, is to acquaint me that it is determined to permit me to repair to Canton. But at the same time, I conceive that his excellency’s desire is to be permitted to work out that end in his own fashion; that is to say, with due regard to a respectable mode of setting aside difficulties which it is so frequently the consequence of their jealous policy to create for themselves, as well as for others.

“This edict, my lord, has appeared to me to justify some hope, that a point of no ordinary public moment is susceptible of attainment, namely, the direct imperial sanction of the official character of a person at Canton, wholly unconnected with trade, and I trust your lordship will approve of the terms in which I have replied to his excellency’s edict, with the intention to promote that result.

“Upon the morning of the 23th instant, I received a visit from the hong-merchants, who had arrived at Macao with the mandarins deputed by the governor to seek some further explanation as to the nature of my office and duties, and upon the other matters noticed in his excellency’s edict. These persons opened their mission by proposing that I should visit the mandarins; a course, however, which I declined, upon the ground that I had no particular communication to

make to them; I remarked at the same time, that these officers must be in every respect better judges than myself of any necessity which existed agreeably to the governor's edict, that they should see me; at all events, if they were of the mind that we ought to meet, I could assure them that it would give me great pleasure to have the honor of receiving them at my house; if they did not consider it requisite, I should be glad to suit their convenience, by affording the merchants any verbal explanation in my power upon those points which appeared to the governor to need further explanation.

"Renewed efforts were made in the course of the day to induce me to visit the officers; but I had strong reasons for declining to accede to that proposition; and I felt much satisfaction, that an obstacle (not of my creation) had arisen to prevent our meeting. It occurred to me that there was a possibility the mandarins might have propounded questions, with respect to the particular ship of war in which I came, and that the replies might have led us back to the consideration of events much better kept out of sight. If, upon the other hand, I had declined to answer such questions, it was to be apprehended, that my silence might have been constructed into arrogant disrespect towards the governor, and have induced inconvenient heats and suspicions. With the merchants, unembarrassed by the presence of the mandarins, I was aware I stood in a far more favorable position. They would take all imaginable care to shape their questions in such wise as would make the avoidance of disagreeable topics no difficult matter.

"Upon the occasion of this last visit to me on the night of the 28th, the merchants intreated that I would give them something under my own hand to show to the mandarins; and I then caused the accompanying memorandum to be translated, which I told them, they were at perfect liberty to hand to the officers. They wished me also to sign a string of answers which they had drawn up from my conversation, and from the paper just referred to; but this I refused to do, not that there was any violation of the truth in what they had said, but I could not recognise their right to place me on examination on any subject whatever. If the mandarins thought fit to come, I remarked, we would discourse at large upon any point of question they proposed; but I never could consent to set my hand to questions put to me by persons in the situation of the merchants. When they found that this was my resolution, they left me, professing that they thought the mandarins ought to be satisfied with what I had said, which I conclude they were, as I learnt that the whole deputation departed the next day (the 29th instant) to return to Canton, and report to the governor. I delivered to the merchants my reply to his excellency's edict.

"It is proper to state to your lordship, that I took occasion to tell the merchants in strong terms, for communication to the authorities, that I could not undertake, upon the part of his majesty's government, the least share of responsibility, for the adjustment of any dispute or difficulties which might arise at Canton, pending my protracted absence from that place, in conformity with the governor's desire.

"His excellency, in his wisdom and sense of justice, would admit that it was fit I should be placed in a situation to prevent and control before I could be called upon to manage and adjust. This was an argument very congenial to the mode of general reasoning in this country upon all points of responsibility; and they assured me that it should be earnestly pressed upon the governor's attention.

"In this early stage of my correspondence with your lordship's department, I would presume to observe, that I am not prone to attach easy credit to what I hear in respect to the temper and the views of the high native authorities. But upon this occasion, I certainly have a belief in the general rumor, that my approaches have been acceptable to the governor, both in point of manner and matter. The translation of my first note was executed with all the care that the interpreters could give to it. And it is said by the Chinese to have drawn from his excellency unequivocal marks of satisfaction.

"I have to express my great obligations to Messrs. Astell and Clarke, for the zealous and very judicious manner in which they assisted me in the delicate task I felt myself called upon to impose on them; and I am also indebted to Messrs. Jardine and Dent, for their prompt concurrence in that transaction.

"I have thus, my lord, once more opened the communications with this government; and I sincerely trust your lordship will see no reason to disapprove of my motives, or of the manner of my proceeding. I have acted under a strong persuasion, that all hope of peacefully carrying the point of direct official intercourse was futile; that the actual condition of circumstances was hazardous; that the instructions in my hand do not warrant the assumption, that I have any high political or representative character; and, finally, that the course itself which I have pursued is neither derogatory to the national honor, nor at variance with sound principles of public propriety and utility.

"I shall venture to trouble your lordship, by an early occasion, with a few ideas as to the mode by which, in my opinion, it would be judicious to preface and accompany an attempt to carry the point of direct official communication not only to the governor, but from the governor, whenever it shall appear that sufficiently urgent public grounds exist for achieving such a concession.

"Your lordship will hear with satisfaction, that the trade at Canton is proceeding in tranquillity. I have, &c., (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT."
—*Corresp* p. 139-142.

We have given—and it seems only right and just to give—captain Elliot's own correspondence as fully as seems requisite to explain his whole course; and if we can do this impartially, we shall be content to leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

31st. A public notice was given this day, by the superintendents of the British trade in China, that over British subjects and ships their authority was to be considered as extended to Macao, as it had previously been to the port of Canton, "without prejudice to the just rights, authorities, and sovereignty of the government of her most faithful majesty, the queen of Portugal, at Macao and the anchorages thereto subject."

(To be continued)

ART. II. *Liáu Chai I Chi, or Extraordinary Legends from Liáu Chai.* Reviewed by a Correspondent.

MATERIALISM is the most prevalent system amongst the thinking Chinese. Without troubling themselves about a first cause, they contrive to substitute a reciprocal working of the elements upon each other; and by this means they suppose matter was at first called into existence, and the present order of nature maintained. This is the orthodox creed, though not quite in unison with realities or facts. What is called the Course and Law of Nature by our infidel philosophers, to which they subject everything, the Chinese call revolving chaos and endless reproduction. Both parties are far enough from the truth, though the latter are more excusable. Most of the Chinese, however, admit the existence of spiritual beings, which are met with throughout all nature, though a few allow them to exert little or no influence in human affairs. Reason in whatsoever manner you will, you can never persuade them, that their whole being is mere matter; and as some part partakes of a spiritual nature, there must likewise be some connection between man and the world of spirits. In the same degree that man becomes enlightened, without the salutary influence of Christianity, he endeavors to rid himself of all relationship with the invisible world, and apparently succeeds in gaining this end, when he is again most forcibly thrown back upon a long exploded creed, that there exists a most intimate union with beings unseen from whom he cannot sever himself. But the mass of the Chinese have not yet arrived at that manhood which confers the privilege of believing nothing, except what is perceptible to the senses; they have not yet cast off the bonds that link them to another world; and as they do not know its nature, they have filled the universe with imaginary demons and spirits, to whom they suppose they owe some allegiance. That such is the case they prove mechanically, without any reflection, every day; and stores of incense and gilt paper bear evidence of a remembrance of their duty towards invisible beings. By a system of gross inconsistency, however, they bring down these existences to the level of sense, in images and prints, and look upon them as full substitutes for the originals. For though their representations are in general nothing more than deified heroes and sages, they attach to their manes the same ideas, as to the spirits, genii, &c.

Such delusions, however, are not in strict accordance with the

governmental regulations, and therefore the priests of superstition receive no stipend from their rulers. There are no benefices, no tithes, no emoluments, and all religionists must get on by their own wits. They manage, however, pretty well, by some means or other to gain a living, and even contrive to get temples and monasteries endowed, much to the scandal of the grave Confucianists. A religious belief being a matter of necessity, and the government not providing for religious instruction, it is the duty of individuals as well as communities to make up the want, and this is done by joint subscription. Thus large and splendid temples are built, and hosts of priests maintained, who in the event of scanty supplies take to begging, or turn doctors and soothsayers.

It requires great exertions, however, to maintain their influence; for government does not even confederate with such a race, as that of the priesthood. Priests are never employed in offices of trust; nor are they remarkable for their learning and high moral qualifications. The greater part of the priesthood has sprung from the dregs of the people, and it is therefore no wonder that they are little esteemed. Many of them are persons who have taken refuge in a temple to save themselves from starvation, and few have taken the profession from religious motives. Their conduct inspires no reverence, and thus being without any solid claims upon the admiration of the multitude, they must principally depend upon their idols, their jugglery, and flattering the prejudices of the people, in order to retain a hold upon their minds. To effect this the Buddhists have imported from Hindostan a multitude of legendary tales, which they disseminate amongst the ignorant. These stories either exalt the power of their gods, praising the unspotted lives of the priests, and narrating the many miraculous deeds they performed; or more commonly, holding forth the dreadful punishments of hell, which will overwhelm that sinner, who pays no regard to their tenets and leads an immoral life. In every large monastery these works are for sale, and no votary goes to the temple, without buying at least one of them.

In this charlatraury the priests of Tái have been far behind those of Budha. For though they have likewise their books about genii and demons, their legendary literature is by no means frequently met with, nor are their tales as popular. It is however surprising how they maintain their sway by such lying fables, whilst the pure word of the eternal God is read with little attention, and seldom taken to heart. Their minds being darkened, that they cannot understand the way of eternal life, they turn to anything that will quiet their

feelings respecting futurity, and for this purpose these books furnish abundant food.

The present volumes are legends, that refer principally to the doctrines of the T'áu sect. The first contains a good many advertisements and prefaces, according to the invariable rule of Chinese writings. The author's name is Pú Tsungling, a literary bachelor of Tsz'chuen in the department of T'sínán in Shántung; he flourished in the reign of Káughí. The style of the work is highly admired, and this, together with the nature of the stories, causes it to be often read. Although many of the tales refer to the T'áu sect, Buddhists are sometimes introduced; but it contains also accounts of elves, fairies, ghouls, and spirits of all sorts, with wonderful narratives of animals endued with spiritual power, and other surprising tales.

Judging from the many copies in the hands of the people, we conclude that it is rather a popular work. The Chinese in their leisure hours like to peruse such lucubrations, and to laugh heartily at them, though they at first pretend not to believe them. Their superstitions, however, are thus nourished, and they can never free themselves entirely from the incubus. There is nothing that can liberate man from this thralldom except true Christianity, which in all its bearings produces a healthful state of mind, and whilst it makes us acquainted with bliss eternal before the throne of God and of the Lamb, it introduces us likewise to an innumerable company of saints and angels in light. When we are familiarized with these sacred objects, we feel indeed the utmost contempt for such superstitious fables. Otherwise, no faith in fate, or in the laws of nature and destiny, which is frequently disguised under the name of Providence, can permanently rescue us from error.

To give some idea of the work before us, we here transcribe a variety of its stories. An old priest of T'áu had died, and his spouse entered the house with great wailing. On a sudden they heard loud exclamations from the old man, and a crowd of people ran into the room where the body was laid out, and saw to their great surprise, that the dead man had revived. On being questioned about his resuscitation, he related, that on expiring he remembered his pledge of bringing with him a whole set of skeletons, and had revived in order to come back and fetch them, and expressed a wish that his wife might accompany him; after this he should die again. The old woman remonstrated against his intention of again leaving this world, as he had now acquired the means of enjoying its pleasures. But he was inexorable, and obliging his wife to lie

down with him, notwithstanding she was supported in her renon-
strances by the whole family, they both shut their eyes and began to
sleep. On nearer inspection it was found, that the eyelids of both
husband and wife were already closed in death, and they never came
to life again.

There lived a family in Kwángsí, who, exposed to repeated wars,
lost their whole property, and the husband as well as his wife were
carried into hopeless captivity. But there remained still two brothers,
who, reduced to poverty, used to go to the forest in order to collect
firewood. Whilst thus engaged, one day, a tiger rushed from his
lair upon the youngest of the two, who, apparently killed the fierce
animal, but, having been severely wounded, he all at once disappear-
ed in the jungle. His brother was inconsolable at his loss, and after
pining a few days, died broken-hearted. The relations deeply af-
flicted by this calamity, thereupon consulted a sorcerer, who lived
in the village. This man was only too glad to charge himself with
bringing them to life again, and therefore repaired instantly to the
city. Here he cited a whole host of spirits, and set them immedi-
ately to work to resuscitate the young man that had lately died. As
soon as the latter felt the return of his faculties, he again immedi-
ately instituted a search after his brother, but without the slightest suc-
cess. Happening, however, to be in a remote town, he saw a splendid
cavalcade pass him, and perceived in the rear a young gentleman
superbly dressed, who kept his eyes steadily upon him. Having all
at once dismounted, he went up to the broken-hearted sufferer, and
exclaimed, "You are my brother! Come with me to the office and
I shall relate to you the events that have taken place since I saw you
last. When the tiger had gone, I fell, from loss of blood, into a
swoon, but by the service of propitious spirits, my wounds were dress-
ed and I was brought to a rich family in office, where I myself at-
tained a high rank." Upon further inquiry it was found, that the ma-
tron of this house was the mother of the unfortunate wight, and that
his father had risen to the rank of general and afterwards died, leav-
ing behind him another son.

There lived a family in a commercial district, the father of which
had by several wives a number of children. As his consorts were
not all equal in rank, two having been taken from the lowest grade,
their respective offspring assumed authority over each other, and this
gave rise to litigations. When the father had died, they omitted, on
account of mutual jealousy, to bury him according to the established
rites, and even came to blows, whilst the corpse of their parent was

still upon the earth. This animosity grew more virulent, every day until the magistrates had to interfere, and one of the brothers having been severely punished for sacking the house of his sister-in-law, a pause ensued, and the propositions of one of the combatants was listened to. They went thereupon with one accord to their parent's grave, and having made the customary sacrifices and genuflections, harmony spread through them all, and they felt the growth of fraternal love in their hearts. From this state of mutual goodwill, they were however suddenly roused, by their neglecting to pay honor to their progenitor; and whenever they neglected to pay due honors to the dead, it always produced altercation amongst themselves. The same feeling existed amongst their children, until they discovered the cause of the mischief, and thenceforth became more attached to each other.

A minister of state, in his excursions, happened to fall in with a monastery, and as rain was approaching, he resolved to wait there until the shower was over. Here he met several priests of Budha, whose behavior was very singular, and amongst them an old man, who on his entering paid not the least attention to the illustrious visitor. On being asked to explain such rudeness, he answered, "I was once a minister of state like yourself, but wearied of worldly honors, I have retired to this quiet place, and care for nobody." The traveler being tired, soon fell asleep, and beheld a number of genii approaching him in the shape of beautiful females, whom he received under his protection. After this he was present at an imperial audience, and being charged with very important matters, he executed them with promptness, but studied his self-interest, oppressing the people and driving them to despair—a behavior which was quite in accordance with his real disposition. But these acts of cruelty drew forth a series of accusations, which were sent to court, and the emperor resolved instantly to destroy the worthless servant. He however had previous warning of his impending fate, and immediately fled into the mountains. There he met a band of robbers, who surrounding him, threatened to murder him instantly. But he begged hard for his life, and one of the desperadoes springing forward to examine more closely his features, all at once exclaimed; "Indeed this is the villain who drove us to the necessity of adopting this mode of life," and immediately severed his head from his body. A demon close at hand put them together again, and hasted with his booty to hades, where he presented the statesman to a grim monster, the director of the punishments of hell, who pronounced his doom. He was then led

to a cauldron, in which some oil was heated, till the vessel became red hot, and this was poured down his throat. This excruciating pain made the victim repeatedly ask for death as a boon, but this was not granted, and after being duly tormented, the demons took him over a mountain, which was beset with sharp swords; and finally tied him to a wheel, which by its rotation almost smashed his body to pieces. He was then ordered to be born as a woman, and in this shape he suffered a great deal of bad treatment, so as to drive him almost to madness. Having to undergo some other severe punishment, he suddenly awoke, and seeing the priests all sitting around him, he inquired about the interpretation of his dream. As they however, refused to give him a satisfactory explanation, and his heart smote him, since he had committed crimes fully deserving punishment, like that he had undergone in his dream, he refused to return to court, and went into obscurity in the mountains.

A gay young man was fond of the society of beautiful ladies, and very impudent and bold to gain a sight of them. Once on a day he was walking out and perceived a very handsome lass, fair as a houri, and according to his custom ran after her, and trudged along her side for a considerable distance. Instead of being coy, the nymph was very affable, but the unfortunate swain, on fixing his eyes more and more upon her smiling countenance, lost his sight, and soon found himself in utter darkness; and upon examining into this change, he perceived a white spot, that had grown over his whole eye. He spent several years in utter blindness to expiate for his frowardness, and was not restored to sight, until he had done penance, paid the priests their fees, and prevailed upon them to intercede in his behalf with the fairy, who had struck him blind.

There lived a rich man in Chili, who was exceeding generous and entertained every stranger, who came to ask for his hospitality. More than a hundred individuals sat at his festive board, and he was really delighted, if he could give his guests a good repast, and make them merry. But the money soon winged its way, and he became a poor man. During his prosperity he had formed a matrimonial alliance with one of his friends' daughters, but on becoming destitute, the damsel was refused to his son. Her parents having found out a richer suitor prevailed upon the daughter to marry him. As she was a very comely woman, the bridegroom considered her an acquisition. But on the day of the wedding, the bride defaced her features and escaped to the house of her ancient lover, vowing never to part from him. She remained notwithstanding all remonstrances,

to the great regret of her parents. Since this catastrophe, misfortune upon misfortune had come over her father's house, and when he was reduced to starvation, her generous partner who had again realized great property, hastened to the parental house, and there relieved the sufferers of their anxiety and want, by presenting them with a large sum of money. And this man had formerly been sent away from the door of his father-in-law, because the sum of money, which he brought as a dowry, was not considered sufficient. So much for the generosity of this noble minded man.

A young husband lost his wife and was sorrowing for her loss, when the cold hand of death also removed his concubine. Being inconsolable, he retired to a solitary cupola in the garden to indulge freely in his grief. He was sitting up late and reading a book, when suddenly the figure of an old woman gliding along the wall made him startle. He had, however, assurance enough to meet the spectre boldly, and ascertaining that it was a hobgoblin, drove it forthwith out of the room. Very soon afterwards, there appeared the shadow of a very beautiful woman, which the disconsolate husband was anxious to catch. The figure seeing no escape possible, began to assume the human form, and addressed the mourner: "A number of women are buried under your house, and being envious of your consort, we killed her. All of us have assumed the shape of demons, and hover about at pleasure; the old woman you saw before was my duenna when alive, and also serves me in hades. If you wish to have accounts of your late wife, I shall appear to you regularly every evening, and become the courier of your desires to your spouse." When the husband heard this he was greatly delighted, and instantly closed the bargain. This intercourse had lasted for some time, when the ghostly visitor declared, that she must now revenge her own death, for her husband by his improper conduct, had forced her to hang herself. The case had never been sufficiently investigated, and she was now going to Shántung to bring the whole matter before the proper tribunal. But I cannot walk, she added, and you must therefore give me a horse to ride upon. The widower readily agreed to provide her with a charger, but stipulated, that during her absence, his wife should be allowed to have interviews with him in a private apartment unknown to any one in the house. To this the fairy easily agreed; the husband had a proper horse made, burnt it at his door, and she rode off instantly to the court of justice. The shade of his wife now came regularly, and the intercourse grew daily more and more endearing, when one evening she began to complain of dreadful

pain, and the malignant influence of demons. "You will," she said; "never be happy as long as you mingle in our society; my loss is irreparable, but bear it as well as you can, and never come again to this place." Having uttered these words, he saw her extended a corpse, and thenceforward never intruded again on the forbidden ground.

A mother bore a child, which from the day it came into the world could speak, and she nourished it with dog's milk. When the boy grew up, he was very expert in classical lore, and the doating mother flattered him with the prospect of marrying a princess, who was the only proper partner for such a genius. But years elapsed, and no princess made her appearance, and as the lad grew up to manhood, he was rather anxious to seek a partner in life, and extremely dissatisfied with his mother's ambitious views. Whilst he was in this fretful mood, there came a splendid cavalcade, and a nymph-like virgin stood forward to inform him, that she was the princess, destined by her relations to become his consort. The youth was overjoyed, and wished to show his affection to the beautiful bride, when the latter warned him off, remarking, that they must previously proceed to business; and first of all she said, this house does not suit your future companion in life, and therefore take this sum of money and put it in proper order. The youth looked at the cash so unexpectedly put at his disposal, when the whole apparition suddenly disappeared. His mother immediately concluded, that it was merely a company of hobgoblins, that wished to play a trick on her beloved, and therefore forgot the whole matter, whilst her son, who could never chase from his mind the beautiful form of the princess, considered the whole a reality. The money, however, remaining in his possession, he made a very good use of it, and most generously spent it amongst his friends. Being accustomed to play a game of chess with some of his boon companions till late at night, he came home after midnight, and there found to his great astonishment, that the thieves had plundered his house and left him not a single article. His mother could not survive the loss, and died of fright, whilst he himself went into a jungle. Here he was suddenly attacked by a tiger, which fairly carried him away in his mouth, and then threw him down before the gate of a palace. What was therefore his astonishment when the identical princess came to salute him, and after having consoled with him on account of the death of his mother, requested him to resume all the rights of a husband. After some time, however, she disappeared, and he had long to wait for a second interview. By degrees

he got a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom without exception proved reprobates, unworthy of such parents.

A mandarin was on his way to the capital, but fell very sick; and being unable to proceed, stopped in his boat, whilst his complaint grew every day worse. His servants observing that their master was dying, immediately resolved to throw him overboard, and then seize upon his effects. Their consultations, however, were overheard by a female, who went on board, took away the body, put it into her own boat, and then pulled away. On perceiving the livid color of the whole body, she addressed the dying man, saying, you are wandering amongst the dark regions of the grave, and cannot expect to live much longer, but I have a medicine, that will restore you to health again. She therefore handed him a pill, which he immediately swallowed, and then began gradually to recover. After this he was nursed by the same woman with a wife's care, and thus soon recovered. Having arrived at the capital he received fresh proofs of the fervent attachment of this lady, but could never persuade himself that she was a human being. Once he had lost the seal of his office, and could nowhere discover it, but the officious and kind-hearted nurse indicated its place in an instant, and thus saved the officer from degradation. Instead however of showing gratitude, the officer became more and more suspicious, and on a certain night, when he had returned home at a late hour, he discovered his benefactress to be a spirit, and would immediately have dispatched her with his sword. She awoke, however, betimes, and with a scornful look said: "Ungrateful wretch, thou canst not feel the obligations thou owest to me; receive therefore the award of thy base behavior, and throw up the pill that saved thy life!" He did so instantly, was again afflicted with his former disease, and died in consequence.

ART. III. *Topography of Kiángsú; boundaries and situation of the province; its area and population; departments and districts; rivers, lakes, mountains, productions, &c.*

FORMERLY, and until the peaceful and prosperous times of the present dynasty, the provinces of Kiángsú and A'nhwui were united in one, under the name of Kiángnán; so they are described by Du

Halde, and often so spoken of at the present day. Thus, the government of the Liáng Kiáng includes, together with these two provinces, that of Kiángsí. The province is bounded on the north by Shántung; on the east, by the sea; on the south by Chekiáng; and on the west, by A'nhwui and Hònán. Its shape, on native maps, is rhomboidal, with the longest sides running from the northwest to the southeast, and the shortest from east to west. The extreme north is in lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$, and the southern limit in lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, giving an extent of $3^{\circ} 50'$ from north to south; in longitude it extends from $5'$ to $5^{\circ} 5'$ east from Peking. Of the line of coast little is known, except that it is studded with the low islands and sand banks, evidently formed by the disemboguing of the two great rivers, the Yángtsz' kiáng and the Yellow river. Commencing at the northeast on the sea, following closely the line of demarkation, you run first northwest, then west, and round the south, crossing and twice recrossing the river Mu; thence due west across seven small streams, and then turning short to the south you run down to and over the Grand canal; going on a little to the south, you then turn to the northwest and sweep around to the southwest, to the Yellow river. Thus far you have Shántung on one side of the line. On the south of this river, for a short distance, perhaps fifty miles, the province borders on Hònán, and the line runs from the northwest to the southeast. It now separates this province from that of A'nhwui, and runs first east, then south, and again east, or rather southeast; and in this direction it continues on to the sea, dividing Kiángsú from Chekiáng.

Its area must be nearly that of Chekiáng, which has been estimated to contain 39,150 square miles, making 25,056,000 English acres. The population is much larger than that of Chekiáng, being put down at 37,843,501 souls.

Kiángsú is divided into twelve departments, and sixty-seven districts—it having 8 fú, 1 chilí ting, and 3 chilí chau, with 2 ting, 3 chau and 62 hien—the names of which are as follows, taken from the imperial authority.

I. 江寧府 *Kiángning fú*; or the

Department of Kiángning, includes seven districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 4' 30''$ N., and long. $2^{\circ} 18' 34''$

E. of Peking, and $118^{\circ} 43' 34''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 上元 Shángyuen, | 3 高淳 Káushun, |
| 2 江寧 Kiángning, | 4 句容 Küyung, |

- 5 江浦 Kiángpú, 7 六合 Lubó.
6 漂水 Lishui,

II. 蘇州府 *Súchau fú*; or the

Department of Súchau, includes ten districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. 31° 23' 25" N., long. 4° 0' 25" E. of Peking, and 120° 25' 25" E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 吳縣 Wú hien, | 6 常熟 Chángshu, |
| 2 長洲 Chángchau, | 7 昭文 Cháuwan, |
| 3 元和 Yuenhò, | 8 崑山 Kwanshán, |
| 4 吳江 Wúkiáng, | 9 新陽 Sinyáng, |
| 5 震澤 Chintse, | 10 太湖廳 Táihú ting. |

III. 松江府 *Sungkiáng fú*; or the

Department of Sungkiáng, includes eight districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. 30° N., and long. 4° 28' 34" E. of Peking, and 120° 53' 34" E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 華亭 Hwátíng, | 5 金山 Kinshán, |
| 2 婁縣 Lau hien, | 6 上海 Shánghái, |
| 3 南匯 Nánhwái, | 7 川沙廳 Chuenshá ting |
| 4 奉賢 Funghien, | 8 青浦 Tsingpú. |

IV. 常州府 *Chángchau fú*; or the

Department of Chángchau, includes eight districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. 31° 50' 36" N., long. 3° 24' 17" E. of Peking, and 119° 49' 17" E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 陽湖 Yánghú, | 5 金匱 Kinkwei, |
| 2 武進 Wútsin, | 6 無錫 Wúyáng, |
| 3 宜興 Ihing, | 7 江陰 Kiángyin, |
| 4 荆溪 Kingkí, | 8 靖江 Tsingkiáng. |

V. 鎮江府 *Chinkíáng fú*; or the

Department of Chinkíáng, includes four districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. 32° 14' 26" N., long. 2° 55' 43" E. of Peking, and 119° 20' 43" E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 丹徒 Tántú, | 3 金壇 Kintán, |
| 2 丹陽 Tányáng, | 4 溧陽 Liyáng. |

VI. 淮安府 *Hwái'án fú*; or the

Department of Hwái'án, includes six districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 32' 24''$ N., long. $2^{\circ} 45' 42''$ E. of Peking, and $119^{\circ} 10' 42''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 山陽 <i>Shányáng</i> , | 4 安東 <i>A'ntung</i> , |
| 2 鹽城 <i>Yenching</i> , | 5 清河 <i>Tsinghò</i> , |
| 3 阜寧 <i>Fauning</i> , | 6 桃源 <i>Táuyuen</i> . |

VII. 揚州府 *Yángchau fú*; or the

Department of Yángchau, includes eight districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 26' 32''$ N., long. $2^{\circ} 55' 43''$ E. of Peking, and $119^{\circ} 20' 43''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 江都 <i>Kiángtú</i> , | 5 寶應 <i>Páuying</i> , |
| 2 甘泉 <i>Kántsiuen</i> , | 6 興化 <i>Hinghwá</i> , |
| 3 儀徵 <i>Iching</i> , | 7 東臺 <i>Tungtái</i> , |
| 4 高郵州 <i>Káuyú chau</i> , | 8 泰州 <i>Tái chau</i> . |

VIII. 徐州府 *Süchau fú*; or the

Department of Süchau, includes eight districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 15' 8''$ N., and long. $0^{\circ} 57'$ E. of Peking.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 銅山 <i>Tungshán</i> , | 5 碭山 <i>Yángshán</i> , |
| 2 睢寧 <i>Shuining</i> , | 6 豐縣 <i>Fung hien</i> , |
| 3 宿遷 <i>Sutsien</i> , | 7 沛縣 <i>Pei hien</i> , |
| 4 蕭縣 <i>Siáu hien</i> , | 8 邳州 <i>Pei chau</i> . |

IX. 海門廳 *Háimun ting*; or the

Department of Háimun, has only one district,

海門 *Háimun*.

X. 海州 *Hái chau*; or the

Department of Hái, includes two districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 32' 24''$ N., and long. $2^{\circ} 55' 47''$ E. of Peking.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 沐陽 <i>Muyang</i> , | 2 瀨榆 <i>Hányü</i> . |
|----------------------|---------------------|

XI. 通州 *Tung chau*; or the

Department of Tung, includes two districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 3' 40''$ N., and long. $4^{\circ} 12' 42''$ E. of Peking, and $120^{\circ} 37' 42''$ E. of Greenwich.

- 1 如 皋 Jükáu, 2 秦 興 Táiing.

XII. 太倉州 *Táitsáng chau*; or the

Department of Táitsáng, includes four districts.

- 1 鎮 洋 Chinyáng, 3 寶 山 Páushán,
2 嘉 定 Kiátíng, 4 崇 明 Tsungming.

The latitude and longitude of some of the chief towns of this province have not been ascertained, or, at least, have not been given by any Europeans. However, they are marked on the Chinese maps with sufficient clearness to enable us to describe their positions accurately enough for the general reader.

I. *The department of Kiánging* includes the ancient Nánking, or the Southern capital—once the most celebrated city of China, whether regard be had to its extent, its buildings, its manufactures, or the character of its inhabitants. The department comprises seven districts: two of them, Shángyuen and Kiánging, have the residences of their chief magistrates in the provincial capital: Kúyung, the chief town of the district of the same name, and the residence of its chief magistrate, is situated on the east of the department; Líshui and Káushun are on the south; Kiángpú is on the west; and Luhó is on the north. This department forms the southwest portion of the province; on the north and northeast it is bounded by the department of Yángchau; on the east, by that of Chínkiáng; and on the west and south, by the province of Anhwei. Its greatest extent is from north to south. The Yángtsz' kiáng flows through it, so dividing it that about one third of its area is on the northern, and the rest of the department on the southern, bank of that majestic river.

The members of lord Amherst's embassy are, we believe, the only foreigners who have visited Nánking in modern times; and it is from their writings that we select most of the few particulars which we have to give regarding that city. It stands on the southern bank of the river, and distant from it about three miles. Several canals lead from the river to the city, and also one road, on which some of the members of the embassy walked to the northern gate; this gate is a

simple archway, thirty-five paces broad, the height of the wall forty feet, and its width seventeen. Mr. Ellis, and three of the other gentlemen of the embassy, succeeded in passing completely through the uninhabited part of the city, which at present seems to comprise much more than half of the whole area within the walls. The outline of the city, as marked by the walls, is very irregular, approaching to a right angled triangle, the southern wall being the base, and the western the perpendicular, nearly twice the length of the base. Mr. Ellis and his friends visited one of the vapor-baths, "where," he says, "dirty Chinese may be stewed clean for ten *tsien*, or three farthings each: the bath is a small room of one hundred feet area, divided into compartments, and paved with coarse marble: the heat is considerable; and as the number admitted into the bath has no limits, but the capacity of the area, the stench is excessive." Another gentleman of the embassy, Mr. Poole, says the outermost of the three compartments was lined with closets for the reception of the clothes of bathers, who undressed in this division of the establishment. The closets were all ticketed. One was called the bath of fragrant waters. The two other divisions of the buildings were beyond the first: the largest, on the right hand, containing three baths, about six feet in length, and three in width and depth. "At the time of our visit, they were filled with Chinese, rather washing than bathing themselves, who stood upright in the water, which was only a few inches deep, and threw it by turns over each other's backs. There appeared no intention of renewing the water, thus become saturated with dirt, for the use of many other Chinese who waited their turn in the outer apartment. The steam arising from it, however fragrant to the senses of the Chinese, was to mine really intolerable, and drove me away before I could ascertain in what manner the baths were heated. I just looked into the adjoining room, and found it furnished with matted benches, and that it was used by the bathers to dry themselves in before going to dress in the outer apartment." The walls of Nanking, judging from a specimen carried away by Abel, are built of grey compact limestone, which he says frequently occurs in quarries in its neighborhood. Mr. Davis speaks of a striking resemblance between the city of Nanking, with the area within the walls but partially inhabited, and ruins of buildings lying here and there, and that of Rome. Le Comte's account of the Porcelain pagoda may be found in the first volume of the Repository, at page 257.

II. *The department of Sûchau* is nearly square; it lies on the south of the Great river, and extends southward from it to the pro-

vince of Chekiang, having the departments of Táitsáng and Sungkiáng on the east, and that of Chángchau on the west. The magistrates of three districts have their residences at Súchau: these districts are, Chángchau on the east, Yuenhò on the west, and Wúhien in the middle between the two. From Súchau the chief town of the department, the districts of Kwanshán and Sinyáng lie on the east, their chief magistrates both (judging from the map) residing in one city; the districts of Wúkiáng and Chintse lie on the south, their magistrates likewise both dwelling within the same walls; the district of Táihú is situated on an island in the Great-lake, and hence its name (Táihú *ting*); the remaining two districts, Chángshu and Cháu-wán, are situated on the north of the department, their chief magistrates residing in one and the same city, near the "Great river,"—as the Yángtsz' kiáng is emphatically and very commonly called.

"Above," say the Chinese, "there is paradise (or the palace of heaven)—below are Sú and Háng;" i. e. the cities of Súchau and Hángchau. All that was said, in the last number, in praise of Hángchau, may be said, with equal propriety, of Súchau. We subjoin, however, some additional particulars, collected from one of the histories of the department: the work is called 蘇州府志 *Súchau fú Chí*, and is comprised in forty octavo volumes, making eighty-two chapters, besides long and labored introductions.

Among the remarkable things noticed in these introductions are the 巡幸 *siun hing*, or "imperial visits,"—if we may translate the phrase by giving its equivalent, instead of the literal sense of the two words: *siun* means to go round, as a circuit judge, and as the emperors used to do on tours of inspection: *hing* means to bless, as the emperor does any and all places that he visits. Kánghí twice visited Súchau, once in the 23d year of his reign, and again in the 28th. Kienlung also visited the city repeatedly.

Chapter 1st comprises several maps, showing the shape of Súchau, the city, and the whole department, with all its districts and principal rivers and lakes: it also contains 古今沿革表 *kú kin yuen ke piáu*, a list of all the ancient and modern names which the place has had at different times: with 沿革長節 *yuen ke cháng tsie*, minute and clear explanations of the reasons for these changes. Its most ancient name was *Yángchau*, and it was then without the pale of civilization; subsequently it was called *Wú*. This name it bore in the times of the Three Kingdoms.

Chapter 2d comprises two topics; the first is 分野星罽 *fan*

yé sing kwei; the second is 祥異 *tsiáng í*. The phrase *fan yé sing kwei* has reference to that part of the heavens under which the place is situated, and its bearing in regard to the sun and other celestial bodies. Under the second phrase, *tsiáng í*, are noticed in chronological order, all the strange and ominous occurrences that have happened at Súcchau—such as eclipses, falling stars, appearances of comets, earthquakes, famines, plagues, locusts, inundations, hurricanes, remarkable births, talking dogs, strange sights, miraculous events, fruitful seasons, droughts, running and falling of mountains, square eggs producing a monkey, &c.

Chapter 3d gives the 疆域 *kiáng yì*, and 形勝 *hing shing*, shape of the department.

Chapter 4th details the particulars of the 城池 *ching chí*, cities and moats, giving their dimensions, gates, &c.

Chapter 5th enumerates and describes, first the 官署 *kún chú*, governmental offices, and then the 倉驛 *tsáng yì*, granaries, and governmental post-office or caravansaries.

Chapter 6th describes the 鄉都 *hiáng tú*, large and small villages, and the 市鎮 *shí chìn*, markets, marts, &c.

Chapter 7th enumerates the 坊巷 *fáng hiáng*, streets, lanes, of various sorts and dimensions.

Chapter 8th gives the names of all the 橋梁 *kiáu liáng*, bridges, and 關津 *kwán tsin*, passes.

Chapter 9th gives the names of the 山阜 *shán fau*, hills and mountains.

Chapter 10th describes the 水道 *shúi táu*, water courses, such as lakes, rivers, canals, &c.

Chapter 11th is occupied with the 河形 *hò hing*, or form of the rivers, giving their dimensions, &c.

Chapters 12th to 15th are occupied with the 水利 *shúi lí*, or water privileges.

Chapters 16th to 19th contain lists of the 職官 *chí kún*, office bearers, through all the successive dynasties.

Chapter 20th contains the 戶口 *hú kau*, or censuses, extending from the Chan dynasty downwards.

Chapter 21st relates to the 風俗 *fung su*, or manners and customs of the people.

Chapter 22d enumerates the 物產 *wu chán*, productions of all sorts, animal, vegetable, mineral, and manufactured.

Chapters 23d to 26th relate to the 田賦 *tien fú*, taxes of various kinds.

Chapter 27th relates to those classes of persons called 徭役 *yáu yu*, who are employed by the officers of government, as messengers, keepers of prisons.

Chapter 28th describes the institutions of learning, called 學校 *hió hián*, which terms includes colleges, and all the minor schools.

Chapters 29th to 34 relate to 選舉 *suen kü*, the selected and elevated men, who are chosen for high service in the government.

Chapter 36th relates to the military defenses, the 兵防 *ping fang*, i. e. soldiers, &c.

Chapters 36th and 37th describe the various kinds of sacrificial rites, under the head of 祠祀 *tsz' sz'*.

Chapters 38th to 40th relate to 寺觀 *tsz' kwán*, the religious houses, such as temples, monasteries, &c.

Chapter 41st relates to 第宅 *ti tse*, the dwellings of the people, describing their situation, &c.

Chapter 42d is filled with notices of the 園亭 *yuen ting*, gardens, pavilions, arbors, &c.

Chapter 43d contains notices of the 塚墓 *chung mú*, graves, tombs, &c., of distinguished persons.

Chapter 44th relates to 古蹟 *kú tsi*, the antiquities of various kinds, such as monuments, pagodas, and the like.

Chapter 45th contains notices of literary productions, under the head of 藝文 *i wan*.

Chapters 46th to 53d are filled with 宦蹟 *hwán tsi*, or reminiscences of those who have served the state.

Chapter 54th contains 封爵 *fung tsió*, or lists of those who have been honored with titles: it is a chapter on heraldry.

Chapters 55th to 66th contains 列傳 *lie chuen*, or memoirs of distinguished men.

Chapter 67th contains notices of 孝友 *háu yǐn*, persons distinguished for their filial duty.

Chapter 68th contains notices of 忠義 *chung í*, or those who have distinguished themselves by loyalty to the state.

Chapters 69th and 70th relates to 文學 *wan hió*, the literature and its authors.

Chapter 71st relates to the 武畧 *wú lió*, or military men, heroes of all ranks.

Chapter 72d relates to 流寓 *liú yú*, sojourners and residents, persons who have come from other parts of the empire to reside in this department.

Chapter 73d relates to 獨行 *tu hìng*, private actions, or notable deeds performed in private life.

Chapter 74th gives notices of 隱逸 *yin yi*, hermits, recluses, &c., who, though possessing ability, chose to live in retirement.

Chapter 75th relates to 后妃 *hau fì*, queens and imperial ladies of all ranks.

Chapters 76th and 77th notice 列女 *lie nü*, eminent women, such as have in any way distinguished themselves by their good conduct.

Chapter 78th relates to the 藝術 *i shu*, or fine arts, painting, and the like.

Chapter 79th describes the 釋道 *Shi Täu*, the religious sects of Budha and the Täuists.

The remaining chapters, 80 to 83, are filled with miscellaneous notices, under the head of 雜記 *tsáh kí*.

This brief outline of the statistical History of Súchau will afford the reader some idea of the manner in which all things belonging to that department are described. Every province, and almost every department and district in the empire, has its statistical history, in which, as in the one above noticed, a great amount of information is collected and arranged. Volumes of historical, statistical, and descriptive information, regarding Súchau, might be compiled; but these miscellaneous notices are all that we can now give.

III. *The department of Sungkiáng* comprises eight districts—one *ting* and seven *hien*. It forms the southeast portion of the province, and is of a triangular shape, having Táitsáng chau on the north; the sea on the east and west. The districts of Hwátìng and Lau *hien* have the residences of their chief magistrates at the city of Sunghíáng. Northeast from this city are Shánghái and Chuenshá; on the east, is Nánhwái; on the southeast, is Fung *hien*; Kinshán is on the south; and Tsingpú on the north. Shánghái ranks among the largest and richest commercial cities in the empire.

IV. *The department of Chángchau* is of a square form, having Tungchau on the north, Súchau on the east, Chekiáng on the south, and Chinkíáng on the west. Nearly one third of its area is covered with water, the Great river passing through it on the north side, and one half or more of the Great lake lying within its southern border.

The chief magistrates of Yánghú and Wútsin have their residences at Chángchau: north from this city, and on the northern bank of the Great river, is Tsingkiáng; on the east are Kiángyin, close on the southern bank of the Great river, and Kinkwei and Wúyáng, the chief magistrates of the last two both residing in one and the same city; on the south are the departments Thing and Kingkí.

V. *The department of Chinkíáng* is a narrow strip of territory stretching from the Great river on the north to the province of A'nhwui on the south, having the department of Chángchau on the east, and that of Kiángning on the west. The district of Tántú has the residence of its magistrate at the city of Chinkíáng, close on the southern bank of the Great river; Tányáng is also not far from the Great river, southeast from Chinkíáng; Kintán is near the middle of the department; and Líyáng is near the southern border. Du Halde says this department "is one of the most considerable, on account of its situation and trade, being one of the keys of the empire towards the sea, and at the same time a place of defense, where there is a strong garrison."

VI. *The department of Hwái'án* extends from the mouth of the Yellow river, along both its banks, to the western banks of the lake Hungtse. Its chief city "is in imminent danger of being drowned," for the ground on which it stands is lower than the canal, which in several places is supported only by banks of earth: "six miles off," says Du Halde, "it has a borough named Tsingkiáng pú, which is as it were the port of the Yellow river, large and populous; and there resides the surveyor general of the rivers." The department contains six districts: the magistrate of Tányáng resides at Hwái'án; north from this city, is A'ntung; to the northeast from it is Fauning; east is Yenshing; west and northwest are Tsinghó and Tányuen.

VII. *The department of Yángchau* is likewise an extensive region, bounded on the north by Hwái'án, on the east by the sea, on the south by Tungchau and Chinkíáng, on the southwest by Kiángning, and on the west by A'nhwui. It is nearly square in its form, and no inconsiderable portions of its surface are covered with water. It comprises eight districts: two, Kiángtú and Kántsiuen, have the residences of their chief magistrates at Yángchau, which stands not far from the northern bank of the Great river; Iching stands near it to the southwest; the Great river forms the southern boundary of these three districts. Directly east of Yángchau is the district of Tái or Tái chau; farther towards the northeast is Tungtái. Hinghwá stands in the center. On the north is Pángying; and on the

west Káu-yú *chau*: in this name, and Tái *chau*, the last character or syllable, *chau*, does not constitute a part of the name, but is merely an equivalent for *hien*, a district.

VIII. *The department of Süchau* comprises eight districts, including the whole northwestern part of the province, on both sides of the Yellow river, west of the department of Hwái'án. There are four districts on the south side of the river; Tungshán, the seat of whose chief magistrate is at Süchau, stands midway between the extremes of the department; northwest from thence is Siáu *hien* and Yángshán; and in the opposite direction to the southeast, is Suining. On the northern side of the river, to the northwest and east are Peichau and Sutsien.

IX. *The department of Haimun* is geographically described by its name, which, literally translated, means the marine gate, or gate of the sea. It is an island and stands in the mouth of the Great river, northwest from the greater island of Tsungming.

X. *The department of Hái* is bounded by Shántung on the north and northwest, on the east by the sea, on the south by Hwái'án, and on the west by Süchau. On the west and southwest, the river *Mu* forms the boundary of this department, or runs very near it, making a right angle at its southwest extreme.

XI. *The department of Tung* is of a triangular shape, situated on the northern bank of the Great river at its mouth, so that the sea forms one of its sides, the river another, while the third side is bounded by the department of Yángchau. The chief towns of both of its districts stand some distance removed from the chief town of the department: the latter is on the south, Jükáu is on the west, and Táihing is on the northwest of the department.

XII. *The department of Táitsáng* stands on the southern bank of the Great river, at its mouth opposite to the department of Tung on the northern bank. It has four districts; Chinyáng on the west; Kiátung and Páushán on the south and southwest; and Tsungming stands on an island of the same name; and it was there that midshipman Hervey was killed, and a site, near which he fell, is now called Hervey Point. Du Halde, speaking of the island, says, that it has three kinds of soil; the first is on the north, wholly uncultivated, and covered only with reeds; the second extends from the first to the sea on the south, and yields two crops annually; the third "consists of a greyish sort of earth, dispersed, by spots of the bigness of two acres, over several parts of the island on the north; it yields so great a quantity of salt, that those of the continent are supplied with

it, as well as the islanders. It is pretty difficult to account whence it is that certain portions of land, scattered here and there over the whole country, should be impregnated with salt to such a degree as not to produce a single blade of grass; while at the same time the lands contiguous to them are very fertile, both in corn and cotton. It often happens also that the fertile lands, in their turn, become salt, and the saline lands fit for sowing."

Probably no territory in the world, of similar extent, is better watered than the province of Kiángsú. The Yángtsz' kiáng, the Yellow river, and the Great canal, a vast number of lesser streams and branches, with several extensive lakes, afford easy communication by water through almost every part of the whole province. The list of rivers, if made complete, would far exceed that given for Chekiáng. But we shall not, in this article, attempt to give an account of them in detail. The entrance of the Yángtsz' kiáng was quite unknown to European navigators, previously to the surveys which were published in the last volume. We trust that all who may have the means of acquiring additional information, will kindly communicate such for our pages. The embassies of Macartney and Amherst traversed the province, and both on the same course from the frontiers of Shántung to the Great river; there Macartney's turned to the left, and passed on to Hángchau; while the second turned to the right, and proceeded up the Yángtsz' kiáng. To the several volumes written by the members of those two embassies, our readers are referred for many valuable notices of men and things seen in their journeys. Staunton, vol. II. p. 398, &c.; Ellis, p. 194; Abel, p. 148; and Mr. Davis's new work, noticed in a former number.

There are no mountains, and but few hills, in Kiángsú, the whole province being for the most part one unbroken plain.

The productions are quite the same as those already enumerated as found in Chekiáng,—certainly they are no less in number nor inferior in quality. To Europeans the province presents a rich field for research and observation, regarding the country and its products, the people and their manufactures. Dreadful indeed must be the desolations in this province, if it becomes the theatre of war, as very likely it may in the coming season. Most of its large cities, and they are many, can be approached by small vessels and steamers; whilst vessels of the largest class can, it is believed, move up the Great river quite across the province; and those of the middling class, with the steamers, will probably have no difficulty in reaching the great lake Pòyáng.

ART. IV. *A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect.* By E. C. Bridgman. Macao, S. Wells Williams. 1841. Super-royal octavo. pp. 728. (Continued from p. 161.)

PRELIMINARY to a notice of the Chrestomathy, some desultory observations were thrown together in the last number, regarding those who are now studying the Chinese language. The number of students thus engaged, as was there shown, is by no means inconsiderable; and, considering the time they have devoted to the study, and the means they have enjoyed, we see no cause to complain of the proficiency they have made. Looking, however, at the present exigencies of the case—in a political, commercial, or religious point of view—who will venture to say that the men and means employed by foreigners in the study of this language are one half, or even a third part, of what they ought to be? A moment's consideration of existing circumstances will serve to make more evident the desirableness of increased attention to this subject.

For political purposes, five times the present number of men are now needed; and probably ten times as many as are now employed could find immediate and ample demand for their services. When lord Jocelyn had been only six months with the English expedition in China, and when its operations had not one fifth of their present extent and magnitude, he thus wrote on this subject:

“One of the greatest difficulties and drawbacks to the expedition has been the want of interpreters; and it is a requisition of such vital importance for all future negotiations, that some steps ought to be taken to remedy the evil. There is no doubt that *most of the disagreements* between the soldiery and the people, and likewise our *want of supplies*, arose from the difficulty of making bargains and agreeing upon prices, when there were no linguists to interpret between the parties.”

This is strong testimony; and every intelligent man connected with the expedition will, we doubt not, give the same. Similar, and even stronger, language than that of lord Jocelyn, we have often heard expressed regarding the want of interpreters. Had proper means been adopted, and sufficient inducements held out, many years ago, these present embarrassments would have been avoided; and instead of five, the British government might now command fifty interpreters. It must be acknowledged, however, in excuse, that many years ago, they had no conception of the necessity there would arise to employ so many. We know that the East India Company did afford some

encouragements to induce the young men in their factory at Canton to study the Chinese language. We know, also, that both at Malacca and Singapore the British government has made grants of money for the education of Chinese youths. Yet neither at the Straits of Malacca nor in China, either at any previous time or at present, has this subject received all the consideration which it demands from the British government; while by all other governments, the Portuguese only excepted, it has received little or no attention, nor were their circumstances such as to require it. We are glad to know, however, that her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary has not allowed this subject to escape his notice; and we congratulate the friends of Chinese education on the assurances, which his excellency has been pleased to give, not only of a willingness, but of an anxious desire to promote this laudable object by every possible means, public as well as private.

Commercial affairs, it is true, have been managed with a tolerable degree of satisfaction to the foreign factors, through the agency of native *linguists*,—if it be proper so to designate a class of men, who are as notorious for their double-dealing as they are for their ignorance, they being unable to read or write a word of English or of any other foreign tongue. As the losses occasioned by these men have fallen chiefly on that government which gave them their appointments, and upheld them therein, the foreign merchants have had much less cause, than otherwise they would have had, for complaint. Still they have often complained, and not without reason. But if, as many hope, the days of these linguists and of the monopoly of the cohong, are about to cease, it is needless to expose the malpractices of either the one or the other of them.

Religious considerations hitherto have effected far more than all others, in promoting the study of the Chinese language. The conduct of the East India Company was remarkable. When a poor and "obscure individual" asked for a passage in one of its ships to China, it was denied him, and he was compelled to seek a conveyance "by an indirect course;" and not only so, but after his arrival in China he was obliged to "continue as an American." One year and a half, however, had not elapsed, before the factory of the said E. I. Company sought for the services of this obscure individual, offering him a salary of £500 per annum. This offer was accepted, because but for his connection with the Company's factory, it would have been necessary for Morrison to leave China. Though he continued to act as translator and interpreter as long as he lived, his labors as a Christian minister and missionary were never interrupted till his life

closed. Motives similar to those which brought Dr. Morrison to China, have led to the East almost all those who are now engaged in studying this language. The number of these students, as has been enumerated, is by no means equal to the exigencies of the case. The cause of revealed truth has claims on Christendom for a multitude of able and learned men, who, making themselves masters of this language, as the country becomes accessible, shall make known to its inhabitants the glad tidings of salvation and all the benefits of modern science.

The principal works now extant designed to aid the student in the study of the language, were enumerated in former volumes. See vol. III. p. 11., and vol. VII. p. 113. Several new ones may now be added to that list, and among them is the Chrestomathy.

As its title indicates, the Chrestomathy is designed to furnish a series of easy lessons, comprising *simple instruction*, or that which is plain and useful. Its object is threefold: to aid foreigners in learning the Chinese, to assist native youth in acquiring the English tongue, and to show how far this language can be acquired and expressed through the medium of the Roman letters. Throughout the work, the English, the Chinese characters, and their sounds occupy three parallel columns on each page. The Chinese, in the middle column, is written in the local dialect, excepting only the extracts from the classics and other standard works, law phrases, with forms of edicts, &c., making in all, perhaps one quarter of the whole work. The English, in the column on the left is a translation of the Chinese; and the sounds, or the Romanized Chinese, fill the column on the right. A few notes and explanations, designed to illustrate the text, are supplied at the bottom of each page. The following is a specimen of the mode of arrangement: chap. III. sec. 1.

1. Pray sit down, (says the host, and the guest responds)	請坐	'Ts'ing tsó ² .
Pray sit down.	請坐	'Ts'ing tsó ² .
2. What is your honor-name?	尊姓呀	'Tsiun sing' á?
My humble surname is Lau.	小姓劉	'Siú sing' ,Lau.

The body of the work is preceded by an introduction, in which the orthography adopted (substantially that of sir William Jones); the tones, &c., are explained; some cursory remarks on Chinese grammar, literature, &c., are added: to which is joined a list of Chinese books, 165 in number, selected from the imperial catalogue. The

catalogue is divided into four parts: 1, *Classical writings*, in ten sections; 2, *Historical writings*, in nine sections; 3, *Professional writings* (including arts, sciences, and religion) in fourteen sections; and 4, *Miscellanies*, in five sections. This catalogue is in itself a very valuable work, comprised in one hundred and twelve duodecimo volumes of 140 or 150 pages each. It is called, literally, the *Four Treasuries*, from the four departments into which the works comprised in the library are divided. The 165 works enumerated in the Chrestomathy constitute but a very small part, probably not more than one fiftieth, of the whole library; but we have not the means of ascertaining what may be the exact number. It is no doubt one of the largest collections of books in the world. One simple work—the Great Classical Collection of the emperor Yunglò of the Ming dynasty—contains twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven chapters, making, as Chinese books are usually bound, at least 1400 volumes!

The Chrestomathy is divided into seventeen chapters, each of which we shall briefly notice—partly for the purpose of showing what the work is, and partly for the sake of placing on the pages of the Repository a variety of information which will, perhaps, be acceptable to the general reader.

Chapter 1st is on the ‘Study of Chinese,’ comprising exercises in conversation, reading, and writing. On this last topic, there is given one of the best systems, now in vogue among the Chinese. Wáng Yúkiun (called Wóng Yaukwan in the Canton dialect) is the author of this system of writing, which in many respects corresponds to those which are common in the west: the work contains twelve plates, illustrating the several methods of holding the pencil, to which are added explanations with examples of all the different strokes which occur in writing Chinese. Elegance in writing is highly esteemed by this people, and great care is taken by scholars to secure the accomplishment. Copy-books are numerous; and all the examples, contained in one of the most approved works, are introduced into the Chrestomathy, in a series of copies, ninety-two in number.

Chapter 2d contains words and phrases, used when speaking of ‘the Human Body,’ which the Chinese regard as a *microcosm*. “The circuit of the heavens,” say they, “has three hundred and sixty degrees; the human body also has three hundred and sixty divisions; in the heavens are stars and constellations, with the sun and moon; in man also are the heart, liver, spleen, and lungs; hence he is called, *siáu tica ti*,” little heaven and earth, that is, a microcosm. Many

of the phrases in this chapter are selected from those maxims and short sayings, for which the Chinese language is remarkable. Such are the following. 'The eye is the best index of a man's character.' 'Words may act a deceitful part, but the eye cannot play the rogue.' 'Bitter words are good medicine.' 'From the mouth come peace and war; peace is mild, war is destructive; thus from the words of the mouth, are these two diverse effects: how greatly ought such springs of evil and of good to be feared.'

Chapter 3d comprises phrases relating to 'the Kindred Relations.' The following is an extract from the fourth section selected for the Chrestomathy from the Memoirs of Distinguished Women. "In the education of females, the first object of their attention is their virtue; the second is their language; the third is their deportment; and the fourth is their appropriate work. Confucius said, 'let the woman be in subjection to the man.' Therefore, she has no part in the direction of affairs; but there are three whom she must obey: while under the paternal roof, she must obey her father; after marriage, she must obey her husband; and when he is dead, she must obey her eldest son: in no case may she presume to follow her own will. There are seven causes for putting away a wife; namely, disobedience to her parents, barrenness, wantonness, jealousy, incurable disease, loquacity, and thievishness. There are five things which may prevent a woman from being taken as a wife; if she belong to a vicious family, a rebellious family, to one whose members suffered capitally, to one afflicted with incurable disease, or if she be the elder child, and has no brother." In the last section of this chapter are collected most of those terms which are in common use to designate near and distant relations among the Chinese; 149 are enumerated, and others might have been added.

Chapter 4th gives a collection of phrases appropriate to different classes of men—sages, worthies, heroes, bards, &c. Although there are no castes in China as in India, still there are several classifications worthy of notice. Among the ancients, all were divided into four classes—scholars, husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants. They have also a threefold division. They say, "men of the highest order are good without instruction; men of the middling class are good after they have been instructed; while those of the lowest grade are bad in spite of instruction." In the several sections of this chapter there are also collected a variety of maxims, of which we give a specimen or two. 'The purpose of the hero is that which cannot be moved by music, beauty, or gain.' 'The genius of the poet never

goes beyond what is pure and elevated.' 'Those who in ancient times were called wise men, are now esteemed fools.' Among the sages Confucius is preëminent, and they thus celebrate his praises :

孔子孔子大哉孔子
 孔子之前從無孔子
 孔子之後更無孔子
 孔子孔子大哉孔子

Confucius, Confucius, how great is Confucius!
 Before Confucius, there never was a Confucius!
 Since Confucius, there never has been a Confucius!
 Confucius, Confucius, how great is Confucius!

Chapter 5th relates to 'Domestic Affairs,' and is divided into twelve sections. The first gives an account of the manner of renting houses in China; the second enumerates, in alphabetical order, all the various apartments and parts of houses, and these are moulded into phrases which are in common use. All the most common articles of furniture are specified, in the same manner, in the third section; the number runs up to 252. Articles of dress and of the toilet are specified in the same way in sections fourth and fifth. Section sixth is in dialogue, and comprises phrases for the bedroom. In section seventh, 174 articles of food are enumerated, also in alphabetical order. Section eighth is in dialogue, with the steward of the house, affording a large variety of such phrases as are in daily use. Phrases for the breakfast table are given in the ninth section; those for the dinner table in the tenth; and those for the tea table in the eleventh. Rules for visiting, observed by the Chinese, are given in the twelfth section.

In chapter 6th, 'Commercial Affairs' are treated of in the same manner. You have first described the method of renting shops and warehouses; next you have 236 commercial articles and terms enumerated, and when necessary defined; the regulations of the government for the native pilots are next given; then all the different kinds of teas are specified; dialogues on buying and selling goods, descriptions of Chinese coins, and all the varieties of silk, then fol-

low; and the chapter closes with the celebrated edict of commissioner Lin for the surrender of opium. In consequence of this edict 20,253 chests were immediately surrendered, and afterwards destroyed, under Lin's superintendance near the forts at the Bogue.

In chapter 7th, 'Mechanical Affairs' are treated of, and in detail, the names of all common articles, mechanical operations, mechanical implements, are enumerated, and when necessary, described. The names of colors are also given.

The 8th chapter is occupied with 'Architectural Affairs.' Ships and carriages and all their appendages are described under this head.

In chapter 9th, the implements, operations, and importance, of 'Agriculture' are the leading topics of discourse.

Chapter 10th is devoted to the 'Liberal Arts.' "I have heard people speak of the six liberal arts in China; may I ask what they are? 'They are,' it is said in reply, 'etiquette, music, archery, charioteering, writing, and arithmetic.'" Each of these six forms the subject of a separate section; in the second, under the head of music, is given a pretty full account of musical instruments, which are formed on five principles.

Chapter 11th is devoted to 'Mathematics.' Here are specified the different methods of notation in use among the Chinese: and also their common rules of arithmetic, measures of length, of capacity, weights, land measures, and measure of time; with notices of geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy.

In chapter 12th, 'Geography' is the leading subject. The shape of the earth and meteorology are noticed in the first and second sections. In the third, the nations of Asia are enumerated; those of Europe are given in the fourth; those of Africa in the fifth; and those of America in the sixth. Some of the principal islands of the sea are noticed in the seventh; and in the eighth and ninth are briefly described the territorial divisions of the Chinese empire and of Canton province.

'Mineralogy' is the subject of chapter 13th, which gives the names of the minerals and metals most common in China.

'Botany' is the subject of the 14th chapter. The various parts of plants are first enumerated and described. Then are given alphabetical lists of forest trees, fruit trees, vegetables and grains, ornamental flowers, and a collection of miscellaneous plants.

'Zoölogy' is the subject of chapter 15th. Here the different parts of animals are first described, and then are enumerated the animals of different kinds—mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes (246 in number), crustacea and mollusca, and insects

Conversations on medicine, nosology, materia medica, anatomy, and surgery, are the leading topics treated of in chapter 16th, under the head of 'Medicine,' which the Chinese call 'the benevolent art,' and is esteemed second only to the literary profession. The medical college at Peking arrange all diseases into nine classes—those affecting the pulse violently, those affecting the pulse slightly, those arising from cold, diseases of females, ulcers and cutaneous diseases, those needing the acupunctura and cautery, diseases of the eyes, of the mouth and teeth, and of the bones.

'Governmental Affairs' are treated of in the 17th chapter, divided into eight sections. The first gives an index-view of the whole Penal Code of China, by specifying all the 436 heads under which that body of law is arranged. The various titles given to the emperor are enumerated and defined in the second section. In the third are notices of the imperial family. The Inner Council of state is described in the fourth; the General Council in the fifth; the six supreme Boards in the sixth; and the Colonial Office in the seventh. A list of official titles, 462 in number, are given in the eighth and last. Two indexes, one general, containing nearly twelve thousand articles, and a small one comprising proper names, close the volume.

From the foregoing synopsis it will be seen that a very large number of topics are treated of in the Chrestomathy. On many of these topics if we mistake not, it will be found one of the best sources of information within the reach of the general reader. Regarding China and the Chinese, there are probably very few single volumes that contain more information than the one under consideration. We speak freely, yet we trust *impartially*, on this point, because we wish to recommend the Chrestomathy to the friends of Chinese literature in general, as well as to the students of the language in particular. "And if the Chrestomathy shall aid in bringing about a better state of relations between foreigners and the Chinese, and in facilitating a more friendly intercourse, desirable and useful alike to all, the object of its publication will be fully gained."

ART. V. *Report of the Chinese Seminary, Parapattan, Batavia, under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and others.*

[We are always happy in being able to give our readers reports of Chinese schools: the following needs no comments from us. In laying such statements before the public, special care should be taken, not only to make them accurate, but to give them interest, by the detail of facts, showing what the school is in all its parts, and what are the advances made by all the pupils. The education of Chinese youth, in European literature, and Christian knowledge, and modern sciences and arts, deserves the countenance and support of all who love their fellow-men. More attention must be given to this subject; and more teachers, and better books, must be had, and as the number of students in the language increases, we may expect an increase of facilities for learning it; and this we are gratified to know is to some extent the case.]

THE above Institution has been in existence about three years. At first it contained 24, and latterly 34, Chinese boys, born in Batavia, who have hitherto been boarded, clothed, and educated in it. They reside and study on the mission premises, and return home only once a fortnight, and at the year's end. They are employed solely in learning, which occupies them about twelve hours every day. They have one English master, and two Chinese teachers, to suit the two different dialects spoken by the boys. The Chinese lessons are given early in the morning and late in the afternoon, while the English studies occupy the rest of the day. In Chinese, are employed as schools books the New Testament and the works of Confucius; in English, the New Testament, Martinet's Catechism of Nature, a Catechism of Geography, the English Grammar, and the spelling-books of the British and Foreign School Society are used. The boys translate everything they learn in English into Malay, and are employed every morning in rendering the Chinese Testament into English, or the English Testament into Chinese. They have committed to memory Watts' First and Second Catechism, together with a scheme of Christian doctrine drawn up by some clergymen of Calcutta. They attend morning prayers in English every day in the chapel, when they alternately read a portion of the New Testament and answer questions on the same. In the evenings they join in Malay worship, besides attending every service, English, Malay, and Chinese which are held on the mission premises.

An examination in Chinese was held on the 25th of January last, when they stood the competition with the boys of several indigenous schools who learn only Chinese, and carried off a fair proportion of

prizes. At that examination the learners were required to repeat any given passage in the Four Books of Confucius, to explain it in the colloquial dialects, and then to write it off without looking at the original; which if well done would present a tolerable proof of the extent and accuracy of their acquaintance with the Chinese author. No prize was awarded unless these three things were promptly and correctly done, and though the boys had only a week's notice of the examination, they acquitted themselves as well as those whose attention was solely directed to Chinese studies.

On the 2d of February, an examination was held in the English language, when the boys replied to a number of queries on Christian doctrine, displayed a familiar acquaintance with the general geography of Europe, and answered from memory all the questions in the English Grammar, published by the Irish Board of Education, regarding the various parts of speech, from the article to the interjection, which could not be done without possessing a complete knowledge of the whole. They were also prepared with a treatise on natural history, which they had committed to memory, and with some translations of their own from Malay into English, which there was not time to hear. Several of the boys, however, were called up, and asked to read in an English book which they had never before seen, and this they did not only fluently and well, but rendered it at bidding into Malay, or gave the meaning of difficult English words by more familiar expressions, without hesitation. In arithmetic they have advanced to reduction of money, weights, and measures; and though their penmanship is not elegant, they are ready scribes, having to write out in English a great part of what they learn. Their dispositions are docile and industrious, quarreling is seldom heard of, and theft is unknown. They have a full persuasion of the impropriety of worshiping idols, and say that they believe in the doctrines of the Gospel. The seeds of Divine truth have, however, been implanted in their minds, and may we not hope that their confidence in heathen systems will not only be shaken, but that by the teaching of the Holy Spirit they will be brought at no very distant period to see the importance of giving their hearts to God, and believing in his Son Jesus Christ?

The sympathies and assistance of a Christian and benevolent public are solicited in behalf of these interesting youths; such an undertaking, it is evident, cannot be conducted without expense. As far as the instruction is concerned we may look for aid to London Missionary Society; but they expect, and not without reason, that while their Board provides the means of imparting knowledge, the funds

necessary for feeding and clothing the children should be raised on the spot. Hitherto not much above one half of the sum required for the board of the seminarists has been contributed by the friends of education in the vicinity, in addition to several presents of cloth for the boys, but it is hoped that now the feasibility and utility of the scheme has been established, such assistance will be rendered as will enable the conductors of the Seminary to maintain it with efficiency and success. The state of the cash account for boarding and clothing the boys in the Chinese Seminary, at Parapattan, is as follows;

In 1839, received	f 412:50	In 1839, paid	f 846:26
In 1840, do.	761:73	In 1840, do.	885:18
In 1841, do.	302:46	In 1841, do.	880:05
Total,	f <u>1476:69</u>	Total,	f <u>2611:49</u>

Donations and subscriptions to the above object will be thankfully received by
W. H. MEDHURST.

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: attack on Ningpò and Chín-hái by the Chinese, and their defeat; circulars of their excellencies sir H. Pottinger and sir H. Gough regarding it; Amoy; disgrace of Yen Petáu; fortifications on the river; U. S. A. ships Constellation and Boston; list of their officers; notice from commodore Kearny; smugglers; Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette; regulations for the post-office and currency of Hongkong.*

ARRIVALS from the north during the month have brought the particulars of a simultaneous attack by the Chinese upon the British forces at Ningpò and Chín-hái, a movement it would seem they had been preparing for some weeks previously to its actual execution. The following circular was issued by H. M plenipotentiary immediately after the receipt of the intelligence.

CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to her majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese troops which attacked the British positions at Ningpò and Chín-hái at daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

During the whole of February, almost daily intelligence reached the headquarters of her majesty's forces showing that the Chinese high authorities contemplated some active operations, but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief had gone over to Chusan to make arrangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion at least of her majesty's combined forces.

In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpò, got over the walls and penetrated to the market-place in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the south gate, the field guns drawn by ponies came up and opened on a dense mass with grape and canister, at a distance of less than 100 yards. About 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls, and when the accounts came away, her majesty's 49th regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy.

Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire boats (sampan) lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by the boats of the *Sesostris*, steamer. In the meantime a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburbs (across the river) and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, her majesty's ship *Modeste* opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter. The attack on Chínháí was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the north gate, where they were driven off by the guard, and followed by one company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of her majesty's 55th regiment, who killed 30 men and two officers in the pursuit.

Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chínháí, fire sampans chained together were set adrift to burn the shipping at that anchorage, but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels, and did no sort of harm.

Shortly before these repulses occurred, the *Nemesis*, steamer, was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the island of Taisan (Tái shán), where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking H. M. forces at Ting-hái. The steamer sent her boats into a creek where they were fired on, and in consequence commander Collinson and lieutenant Hall landed the steamer's ship's company, when the Chinese fled with the loss of about thirty killed and a number wounded. The steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chínháí. Their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief had gone back to Ningpò, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced, by active measures.

It affords her majesty's plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, her majesty's combined forces had not lost a man. The latest intelligence from the head-quarters of the Chinese army south of the Hángchau river speak of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies, &c. The emperor had ordered, that the provinces which are the seat of war should bear the expenses of it, and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganized.

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Macao on the 1st day of April, 1842.

This repulse was shortly after followed up by offensive measures. Detachments from the 18th, 26th and 49th regts. and a body of marines, in all about 1100 strong, marched against Tsz'kí; the circumstances of this movement are thus announced.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M.'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the highest satisfaction in announcing to her majesty's subjects that he has this day received official intelligence that a body of Chinese select troops, estimated at from 8000 to 10,000 men, partly forming the garrison of the district city of Tsz'kí, (10 miles from Ningpò) and partly posted in a strongly fortified camp on the heights close to that city, were totally defeated with the loss of all their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, camp equipage, &c., (both in the city and camp) by her majesty's combined forces on the 15th of last month.

Accounts had for some time before reached their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief of the assemblage of troops at Tsz'kí and as there

was reason to believe they intended to retire on Pikwán, forty miles distant, in consequence of the repulses sustained by the Chinese forces at Ningpò and Chin-hái on the morning of the 10th March, their excellencies determined to make a rapid movement in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde. The troops, seamen and marines were accordingly embarked in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen* steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding 16 miles by the river, and marching five, reached Tsz'kí at half past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts, and a considerable body of matchlock men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small pieces, and the walls were immediately escaladed without resistance.

The chief body of the British troops, &c., marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east gate by the escalading party, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces entrenched on two distinct lofty hills in front, and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing to attack and dislodge them as nearly as possible at the same instant. This manœuvre succeeded admirably, and although the enemy disputed the possession of their steep and difficult position so obstinately that many instances of hand to hand combat occurred, H. M.'s forces gallantly and steadily persevered in their ascent under an unceasing fire, until their summits were gained, and the rout of the Chinese army became complete at all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the heights, the small steamers, *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* accompanied by some of the boats of H. M. ships, proceeded up a branch of the main river leading in the direction of the intrenched camp, where they destroyed a number of gun-boats and fire vessels; and shortly after, on the fugitives from the Chinese camp passing near them, they lauded their small crews, and pursued them in various directions, putting a number *hors de combat*. It is estimated that the enemy could not have lost fewer than 1000 men killed, in these different affairs, independent of a great number that were carried off wounded, and amongst whom are known to have been many mandarins and officers of rank.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary has not received the return of casualties in her majesty's land forces, but he regrets to mention that three were killed and fifteen wounded (most of them severely) in the naval brigade.

The British forces remained the night of the 15th in the Chinese deserted camp, and the next day, after the necessary delay of embarking the wounded, destroying the guns, wall-pieces and matchlocks, as well as the useless provisions and ammunition, and burning the camp and barracks; the commander-in-chief pushed forward to a second entrenched camp about seven miles from Tsz'kí at the Chángkí pass, but it was found that it had been evacuated during the night, and after destroying the works, and burning everything that was ignitable, including the joss-house and other buildings, which had been converted into magazines or barracks, H. M.'s forces returned to Tsz'kí the same evening, and to Ningpò on the 17th. God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M. Plenipotentiary.
Dated at Hongkong Government House, 8th April, 1842.

The slaughter made among such of the Chinese troops as penetrated into the streets of Ningpò in this bold attack to surprise their enemies, seems to have been so great and disastrous as to completely paralyze the whole force, so that those who were able thought only of escaping from immediate destruction. Four or five dollars were found in the dress of most, if not all, of those killed. The force which was driven from Tsz'kí contained a large portion of remarkably athletic able-bodied men, and the corps as a whole was much superior to what had been met on previous occasions. The Chinese officers too had chosen their position with considerable military skill. A pawnbroker's shop of great extent was found at Tsz'kí, similar in many

respects to that which was found in Tingháí in 1840. H. E. sir Hugh Gough issued a General Order subsequent to each of these actions.

General Orders by his excellency lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding expeditionary land force in China.

Head-quarters, Ningpò city, 14th March, 1842.

1. Lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough congratulates the troops both at Ningpò and Chínháí, on the recent gallant repulse of the Chinese, in their bold and well-planned night attack upon these cities. All those employed manifested the spirit which the lieut.-general feels assured that the whole of the troops would have displayed, had circumstances enabled them to come into closer contact with the enemy.

Sir Hugh Gough begs colonel Schoedde and lieut.-colonel Morris, C. B., to accept for themselves, as commanders at the points of attack his very best thanks, and to convey his excellency's highest approval to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under their respective commands, particularly to those mentioned by them and by lt.-colonel Montgomerie, C. B., who commanded the sortie from the north gate of Ningpò, and whose praiseworthy conduct was such as might have been expected from this gallant and judicious officer: to lieut.-colonel Mountain C. B., deputy adjutant general; lieut.-colonel Hawkins, deputy commissary general; major Moore, deputy judge advocate general; Dr. French, superintending surgeon; captains Moore and Balfour, and lieut. Molesworth, Madras artillery: to lieuts. Murray, Armstrong, and O'Toole, 18th R. I. regiment; brevet captain Moorhead, 26th (Cameronian) regiment: captain McAndrew, lieut. Grant, lieut. and adjutant Browne, lieuts. Ramsay and Michell of the 49th; and captain Daubeney, and lieut. Schaw of the 55th regiment.

2. The following letter from the military secretary to the commander-in-chief in India, forwarding copy of a letter to his excellency's address from his lordship, the general commanding in chief, having been received by the last mail, lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough has the high gratification of communicating to the force under his command the gracious expression of Her Majesty's approval, as conveyed by general lord Hill.

"Commander-in-chief's office, Delhi, Dec. 24th, 1841. Head-quarters, camp.

"Sir,—I am desired by the commander-in-chief to forward, for your information, the copy of a letter from lord Hill, dated Horse Guards, Oct. 30th, 1841, and to express his excellency's gratification in having the opportunity of conveying these assurances of her majesty's approbation. I have, &c.

"To lt.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., (Signed) "JOHN LUARD, lt.-col. &c.
Commanding the military force in China.

"Horse Guards, October 30th, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th August last, transmitting a printed copy of lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough's report of the brilliant successes obtained by the troops under his command in the neighborhood of Canton in the month of May last, and I have the satisfaction of assuring you, that the Queen has been pleased to express her entire approbation of those operations, and of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion. You will be pleased to signify the same to sir Hugh Gough, and to inform him likewise, that the zeal, talent and energy he displayed, are duly appreciated by her majesty, who is no less sensible of the conspicuous gallantry of the troops, and of their admirable order under the most trying circumstances.

"I have, &c. (Signed) HILL."

3. His excellency has the further pleasure of publishing the following letter from the political secretary to the government of India, conveying the approbation of the right honorable the governor-general of India, in council.

"Fort William, 22d Nov., 1841.

"To lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.,

Commanding the expeditionary force on the coast of China.

"Sir,—I am directed by the right honorable the governor-general of India in council to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 5th September, announcing the capture of Amoy by her majesty's combined naval and military forces; and in reply to convey to you, his lordship's high approbation of the judi-

cious arrangements concerted by rear-admiral sir William Parker and your excellency, and of the conduct of the officers and men engaged on the occasion. Copies of the dispatches have been published in the Official Gazette, and transmitted to the authorities in England. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

"T. H. MADDOCK, Sec. to the government of India."

By order,

A. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-colonel, D. A. G.

General Orders by his excellency lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding the expeditionary land force.

Head-quarters, Ningpo city, 18th March, 1842.

Lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough congratulates his brave comrades in arms on the opportunity which was given to them on the heights of Se-goan, of proving to the élite of the Chinese army, the superiority of Britons both as soldiers and as men. Sir Hugh Gough will not here particularize, as the frequency of brilliant deeds in this small but formidable force renders it difficult to vary the expression of his approval, and where all did their duty nobly, the lieutenant-general requests all to accept his warmest thanks, with the assurance that he will not fail in his dispatch to do justice to their gallant and exemplary conduct so creditably displayed as well in the field as in their forbearance towards the peasantry, who were in many cases intermingled with the fugitive soldiers.

The lieutenant-general's thanks are equally due to the battalion of seamen and marines, and he feels assured that every officer and soldier will join with him, in admiration of the spirited advance of a small body of the battalion upon the fortified encampment on the hill to the right of the enemy's position, headed by his excellency sir William Parker.

By order,

A. S. MOUNTAIN, lieut.-col., D. A. G.

Later arrivals to the 10th inst., bring accounts of an attempt on the 5th inst. to destroy the shipping at Chín-hái by means of boats containing gunpowder in boxes. Two lascars of the Ernaad, transport, were destroyed while attempting to seize one; and the ship itself was somewhat injured by one exploding under the quarter. No other vessel was seriously injured.

2. At Amoy, there was a rumor of an attack upon the force stationed at that place, but by accounts brought a few days since all was quiet. The settlers on Kúláng sú had returned in considerable numbers, but had not yet brought their families back. The Sesostris steamer arrived from Chín-hái, and carried 300 men of the 18th Royal Irish northward, leaving a force of about 300 on the island under the orders of major Cooper. H. M. ship Pylades had been dispatched to Formosa to recover the crew of the Ann lately wrecked.

3. The following imperial command contains the dismissal of Yen Petáu, late governor of Fukien. It will be recollected that I'liáng is the present governor in that quarter.

Formerly, Yen Petáu (late governor of Fukien), having in a detailed report, stated the circumstances of the loss of Amoy; and as I was apprehensive that the report was not true, and as I could not be always admitting him to an audience, I sent Twánhwá to make a secret examination; it is now authenticated that the said officer has reported the facts, and the reports generally tally with each other; and in the number of the new troops (reinforcements at Amoy), and the marines (water braves—i. e. swimmers and divers), the reports differ but little. But the said governor has been managing the affairs of Amoy for more than half a year; yet the English no sooner appear than straightway Amoy is lost! and he forthwith retreats upon to guard Tungán and Shingkiun; he is stupid and weak, without ability, and he cannot avoid the consequences of his crime.

Now, as Amoy has been retaken, our indulgence shall excuse the severe punishment of his crime; but he is to be degraded three steps, and lose his button

and rank, but still be retained in office, and shame may, perhaps, stimulate him to efforts to regain his reputation, when his honors shall be restored.

Now, looking at another of his reports, I see he announces that the English have not renewed their attacks; this is nothing but empty prattle and glossing talk; and there is not a word of truth in it.—He should now (have reported) in what manner he had formed his plan of attack and extermination of the [English] places; but no scheme has been devised:—heinous, heinous are his incoherent fallacies; this conduct really proves him to be ungrateful for imperial favors, and unfit for office. I order Yen Petáu to be forthwith dismissed from the public service. Respect this. January 13th, 1842. *Can. Reg., April 19th.*

4. *The fortifications on the river between Canton and Whampoa* are, apparently, completed, and the authorities are now arming them; the troops are constantly engaged in practicing both with large and small arms. No fortifications are building below Whampoa. On the 12th instant, at a visit on Wangtung, it was found wholly deserted, not a human being was on the island. The sites of all the old forts at the Bogue seem to be viewed with horror both by soldiers and people; and this feeling will not die away if, at short intervals, the steamers or the small vessels of war run up to the First Bar or even higher. The visit of the *Ariadne*, steamer, to Whampoa on the 14th, caused no inconsiderable anxiety among the authorities in the provincial city. One of the hong-merchants has lately presented his government with a schooner built at Canton according to the European model, by native workmen, which is highly praised for her symmetry by competent judges. She carries 22 guns, is coppered inside as well as outside, and has canvas sails. There are other vessels of war also building.

5. *The U. S. A. ship Constellation, 36*, bearing the broad pendant of commodore Kearny, left Macao Roads on the 11th inst. for Whampoa, where she anchored on the 13th. The corvette *Boston, 18*, left for Manila on the 1st instant, and will, we understand join the *Constellation* on her return. We are happy to learn that the officers and crews of both these vessels are in excellent health, and have been so since they left the United States in Dec. 1840. The following lists of officers have been furnished us.

OFFICERS IN THE CONSTELLATION. Commodore L. Kearny, commanding the squadron. H. Pinkney, T. Bailey, H. H. Rhodes, L. Handy, J. L. Parker, *lieutenants*. Stephen Rapelje, *fleet surgeon*. Nath. Wilson, *purser*. John G. Reynolds, *1st lieutenant of marines*. N. Collins, *acting master*. J. W. B. Greenhow, *assistant surgeon*. Reed Werden, *passed midshipman*. A. G. Pendleton, *professor of mathematics*. John Mathews, J. C. Beaumont, B. L. Henderson, James Wilcoxson, Earl English, John Walcutt, Homer C. Blake, Charles Waddell, G. V. Denniston, William Grenville Temple, R. M. McArann, James Wiley, Francis Gregory, *midshipmen*. Butler Maury, *commodore's clerk*. Thomas Tyler, *boatswain*. Daniel James, *gunner*. David Marple, *carpenter*. John Heckle, *sailmaker*.

OFFICERS IN THE BOSTON. J. C. Long, *commander*. T. G. Benham, M. G. L. Claiborne, H. Walke, John F. Mercer, *lieutenants*. R. J. Dodd, *surgeon*. Nath. G. Rogers, *acting purser*. Isaac N. Brown, *acting master*. John H. Wright, *assistant surgeon*. James B. McCauley, R. B. Lowry, Charles Dyer, Reuben Harris, S. P. Quackenbush, *midshipmen*. Mr. Henriquez, *commander's clerk*. John Munro, *boatswain*. Elisha Whitton, *gunner*. George T. Lozier, *sailmaker*. W. D. Monmonier, *master's mate*.

Commodore Kearny has published the following notice respecting American vessels engaged in the opium traffic.

U. S. ship Constellation, Macao Roads, 31st March, 1842.

Sir,—The Hongkong Gazette of the 24th instant contains a shipping report in which is the name of an American vessel engaged in carrying opium,—therefore I beg you will cause to be made known with equal publicity, and also to the Chinese authorities by the translation of the same, that the government of the United States does not sanction “the smuggling of opium” on this coast under the American flag in violation of the laws of China. Difficulties arising therefrom in respect to the seizure of any vessel by the Chinese, the claimants certainly will not under my instructions find support, or any interposition on my part after the publication of this notice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. KEARNY, commanding the U. S. E. I. squadron.

To the United States consul or the vice-consul at Canton.

6. *Forty smugglers*, out of a crew of seventy, were seized by native fishing boats near the Bogue about the middle of the month, and delivered over to the authorities at Canton, by whom they will doubtless be very summarily executed. A large number of these miscreants were also brought into Macao on the 26th instant, and carried to Hiángshán the next day, to be forwarded to the provincial city. A few seizures of this kind will restrain in some degree their audacity, and render traveling in the waters of the river safer than it has been for natives during the last six months.

7. *The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* has now reached its sixth number, and we believe with as fair a proportion of public patronage as could be expected. It has hitherto been published anonymously, but the prospectus leads us to infer that no pains will be spared to render it worthy to represent the settlement abroad. From the first number, it appears that the native inhabitants of the island are reckoned at 12,361; in the list of occupations the great disproportion of laborers and artisans employed in building shows how readily the Chinese flock where there is a demand for their services. If we consider how cramped all commercial operations have been during the last three years, from the want of an eligible place for conducting them safely, and for storing goods, the growth of the settlement will not be deemed surprising; and moreover a free port on the confines of an empire like China, and near a city like Canton, may be expected to increase very rapidly, especially with the inducement of high wages and prompt pay to attract workmen. It appears from the first number, that measures were taken, during the latter part of March, to put down and affright the pirates in the neighborhood by sending the steamers to Chungchau to recover the boat and property of a man who was proceeding to Hongkong. We have extracted several circulars published by authority in its columns for the present number, and have ventured to make a correction in sir Hugh Gough's General Orders of the 14th ult. of “captain Daubeney, and lieutenant Schaw,” for “capt. Danbeney & Co. Schaw.” Too much care cannot be taken to make such documents correct, and we doubt not the paper will soon improve in this respect. The members and duties of the committee announced in our last number are thus detailed in a public notice.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the notification dated on the 22d inst. the following gentlemen are appointed a committee to carry into effect the subject therein described.

Major Malcolm; capt. Meik, H. M.'s 49th foot (with the sanction of major-general Burrell, c. b.); ensign Sargent; W. Woosnam, esq. Mr. J. Pascoe, 2d master of H. M.'s ship *Blenheim*, (with the sanction of capt. sir Thomas Herbert, k. c. b.)

Captain Mylius, land officer, will attend the committee for the purpose of giving effect to its proceedings, by laying down the necessary land-marks, boundaries, roads, &c., &c. The committee will report to government any cases in which they are of opinion that the native Chinese should be remunerated for ground which was in their possession previous to the occupation of the island by her majesty's forces, and which may have been appropriated, as well as the amount of remuneration. The committee will select the most eligible spots for public landing-places; will define the limits of the cantonments or locations for officers, near the different barracks; will likewise fix the extent of ground to be reserved for the naval depôt, and for dock-yards, including spots for one or more patent slips, which it is understood are likely to be erected by companies or individuals. It being the intention of government to form a watering place for the shipping hereafter, the committee will select the most eligible spot with a running stream of good water for that purpose.

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Hongkong Government House, this 29th day of March, 1842.

In other numbers of the same paper, Charles E. Stewart is gazetted as having been appointed assistant secretary and treasurer; Edward G. Reynolds to be assistant to the land officer; and Robert Edwards to be postmaster. The regulations of the post-office are thus announced, in which we are sorry to see that it is to be opened on the Sabbath.

Mr. Robert Edwards having been appointed to take charge of the post office at Hongkong, the following regulations are published for his guidance, and for general information. All mails upon arrival, are to be delivered to the harbor-master, who will have them conveyed to the post-office. Notice of the intended time for closing any mail, is to be given to the harbor-master, who will make the necessary arrangement for having it taken on board ship. The harbor-master is to give information to Mr. Edwards, of the arrivals, sailings and general movements of the vessels in port, who will cause a notice of the same to be exposed at the post-office: a general delivery of letters to take place at least once in every twenty-four hours. All government letters are to be forwarded immediately on arrival. The office to be kept open and attended from 8 o'clock A. M. till 8 P. M. on week-days, and from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. on Sunday. For the present no charge of any description is to be made on letters or parcels.

By order. J. ROBT. MORRISON, acting secretary and treasurer.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1842.

Sir Henry Pottinger has also, under date of 29th March, 1842, issued a proclamation fixing the kinds of coin to be regarded as legal tenders, and the rate at which they are to be taken; they are, Spanish, Mexican and other dollars, Company's rupees, and their component parts, and the cash of the Chinese. The dollar is the standard, and all descriptions of dollars are to be held of equal value, provided they are of equal weight and standard. This regulation will soon have a beneficial effect upon the currency, and tend to remove the prejudice against the Mexican and S. A. coinage heretofore maintained by the Chinese. According to this proclamation, two and a quarter Company's rupees are equal to one dollar; one rupee and two annas (or half a quarter) is equal to half a dollar; and half a rupee and one anna is equal to a quarter of a dollar; 1200 cash are equal to one dollar, 600 to half a dollar, 300 to a quarter of a dollar, 533 to a rupee, 266 to half a rupee, and 133 to a quarter of a rupee.





Date Due

AP 19 '45

AP 27 '45

F 4 '46





